

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1997-1998 86/2

9402 HOUSE RESOURCES

38



UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
Carpenters and Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION NO. 1281

407 DENALI
SUITE 100
PHONE 278-2533
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
Fax : 276-7962



January 24, 1997

To Whom It May Concern:

Carpenters Local 1281, with a membership of around 850 Alaskan carpenters, is willing and able to meet, and exceed, all job requirements needed to build and maintain a natural gas pipeline with Alaskans.

We own a training center at 8751 King Street in Anchorage that is situated on 5 acres of land. There is plenty of shop and classroom space to train up to 60 apprentices at any one time. We have a full-time coordinator, Stan Hunt; plus 4 teachers and more available if needed. Our apprenticeship has been training Alaskan carpenters for 37 years and is one of the highest ranked apprenticeships in the nation.

The carpenters apprenticeship is overseen by the Bureau of Apprenticeship Training and is open to anyone interested with the only restrictions that the applicant must be at least 18 years old and have a high school diploma or equivalent.

Once accepted into the program, the applicant will go through 4 years of extensive, on the job training and in class instruction. There will be a total of 6000 hours accumulated before the applicant is a journeyman carpenter. During this time, an apprentice will start out at 50% of journeyman pay scale and advance in pay every 750 hours until they reach journeyman status.

In conjunction with our apprenticeship class, we believe in training for our journeyman carpenters as well. We have classes that are run at any time it is necessary to learn about new technologies or just to upgrade our skills.

This program is not about just providing a job for someone, it is about starting a lifelong career in Alaskan construction.

Sincerely,

Royce Rock
Business Agent

RR/wh



Carpenters Local 1281



ROYCE ROCK

BUSINESS AGENT
407 DENALI, SUITE 100
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

OFFICE 278-2533
FAX 276-7962
HOME 248-2707

ALASKA JOINT ELECTRICAL APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING TRUST



THOMAS MINDER
Training Coordinator
(Fairbanks)

JOHN P. HAKALA
Statewide Director
(Anchorage)

Kornfeind Training Center
P.O. Box 60134
Fairbanks, AK 99706
(907) 479-4449
(907) 479-0425 Fax

Training School
5144 E. 22nd Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99508
(907) 337-9508
Fax (907) 337-9500



The Alaska Joint Electrical Apprenticeship & Training Trust (A.J.E.A.T.T.) is a training entity operating under the direction of a jointly administered board of trustees consisting of members from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union 1547, and management members from electrical contractors with negotiated working agreements with the Electrical Union in Alaska.

The AJEATT offers training in the electrical industry for beginners, through a U.S. Department of Labor registered five year apprenticeship program and for experienced electrical workers through various journeyman upgrade classes. This training is conducted at two different training facilities: one in Anchorage, the Electrical Training School, and one in Fairbanks, the Kornfeind Training Center. Both locations are equipped with large classrooms, a new 12 station computer lab, and a shop area set up with a complete welding area.

Enclosed is an information sheet for the apprentice trades offered through our program and the application procedures. The AJEATT currently has 275 apprentices registered in the trades of Outside Lineman, Inside Wireman, and Communication Worker. The number of active apprentices depends on the job opportunities available to complete the required 8000 hour of on the job training. These job opportunities are determined by employers who contribute to the Apprentice Trust through a negotiated working agreement.

Upgrade training available for journeyman classification includes technical training such as: instrumentation and process control, instrumentation calibration, programmable controllers, installation of fire alarm systems, installing and configuring structured wiring systems, and splicing and termination of fiber optic cable. Also offered are refresher classes on the National Electrical consisting of electrical grounding, code calculations, codeology, and updates to new code changes. These classes, along with required safety classes such as first aid and CPR, Hazwoper, Taps Block I & II safety training, and OSHA safety classes are offered to participants with no charge for tuition. With the completion of the new computer labs, we are including classes for basic software skills in word processing and spreadsheets. Also, we are excited about to expanding our training through the utilization of the computer aided instruction packages which are being developed.



Alaska Joint Electrical Apprenticeship and Training Trust
INFORMATION for APPLICATION to
the APPRENTICESHIP



Kornfeind Training Center
P.O. Box 60134
Fairbanks, AK 99706
(907) 479-4449

Thomas E. Minder, Training Coordinator

ELECTRICAL APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Alaska Joint Electrical Apprenticeship Training Trust offers training in three classifications of the electrical industry: 1) **Inside Wireman**, 2) **Outside Power Lineman**, and 3) **Communication (Telephone) worker**.

All classifications require 8000 hours of on-the-job training along with related classroom instruction. There is no cost to the apprentices other than the price of the books required for the classes. However, the apprentices are responsible for their expenses while attending school. Apprentices may draw unemployment if they are otherwise eligible. While on the job, apprentices are paid a percentage of Journeyman scale, depending on how many hours they have worked in program.

Outside Power Lineman - The outside lineman is responsible for the distribution and transmission of high voltage power from the generation system to substations or occupancies. This is done either on poles or underground, in all kinds of weather. Their work requires good physical strength and the ability to work in a team effort



Schooling consists of an initial eight week session with two additional eight week sessions during their on-the-job training. The classes are held eight hours a day, five days a week, normally at the Kornfeind Training Center in Fairbanks, Alaska.

Inside Wireman - The inside wireman is the electrical worker who does the electrical work on industrial, commercial, and private structures and installations. Work consists of installing conduit, wire, distribution and service panels, lighting fixtures, motors and controls. Much of the work may be outside and involve reading of plans, codes, and specifications.



School consists of an initial six to seven week session, with four additional sessions approximately once every year. Classes are held eight hours a day, five days a week, at the Kornfeind Training Center in Fairbanks, Alaska.

Communication Worker - A communication (telephone) worker works with and installs communications equipment from pole line distribution to individual customers to central office equipment. The work is often in confined spaces and highly technical. The work may also involve working outside in adverse conditions or handling heavy conductors and equipment. All telephone workers must learn to climb poles.



Schooling consists of three eight-week sessions as for the lineman. However, all classes are held at our Anchorage school.

APPLICATIONS

Applications for the electrical apprenticeship are taken year round by appointment at the Kornfeind Training Center, located at 4782 Dale Road, Fairbanks, AK. In order to be considered for the apprenticeship, the applicant must meet six eligibility requirements: 1) must be at least 18 years of age at the time of application, 2) must be a high school graduate or have a GED, 3) must provide an official copy of high school transcript, 4) must have completed a minimum of two semesters of high school level algebra or one college level algebra class with a passing grade, 5) must have been an Alaskan resident for at least one year prior to completing the application, and 6) must have a qualifying score on the Electrical Aptitude Test administered by the Kornfeind Training Center.

Before an application may be filled out, the applicant must document the first five listed qualifications. Documentation will include: 1) a copy of birth certificate or other official document showing date of birth such as a passport, 2) a copy of high school diploma or GED certificate (if high school diploma is not available, a graduating date on official transcripts will substitute), 3) an official copy of high school transcripts (an official copy is a set of transcripts that are certified by the issuing school with an official seal or stamp, and delivered to the Kornfeind Training Center in a sealed envelope either by mail or by hand), 4) official transcripts, either high school or college, indicating that the required algebra classes have been completed, and 5) documents showing that residency has been established in the State of Alaska for at least one year prior to the application date (this can include permanent fund dividend receipts, rent receipts, voter registration cards, or resident hunting licenses issued at least one year prior to application date).

When all appropriate documentation is available, the applicant may make an appointment to fill out the application form by calling the Kornfeind Training Center at 479-4449. All applications will be filled out at the Training Center unless the applicant resides further than 100 miles from the Fairbanks area, in which case special arrangements for a mail out application will be made. The applicant will complete the application form indicating the classification for which he/she wishes to be interviewed. (see general information page) There will be a twenty-five dollar processing fee at the time of application. Please make payment with check or money order.

When all documentation is received, the application is completed and the fee is paid, the applicant is eligible to request to take the electrical aptitude test. The request must be made at least thirty days prior to the testing date. Test scheduling will be made available at the time of application.

INTERVIEWS

All applicants who receive a qualifying score on the aptitude test will be scheduled to be interviewed at the next interview date. The applicant will appear before a committee which will score the interviewee between 0 and 100 on the basis of educational background, work history and personal presentation. The applicant's name will then be placed on a pool of eligibles list with the resulting score, and will remain on that list for a period of two years. When new apprentices are needed for the program, they will be called from the pool of eligibles using the scores from the committee, the highest being called first.

Several interviews will be conducted throughout year and names and scores will be added to the pool of eligibles as new applicants are interviewed. Anyone whose name is on the list will not be able to re-interview for two years from the date of their interview unless they can document some electrical work experience or educational classes which would lead the committee to give them a higher score.



CHECKLIST FOR REVIEW

- BIRTH CERTIFICATE OR PASSPORT
- HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA OR GED CERTIFICATE
- OFFICIAL HIGH SCHOOL TRANSCRIPT
- ALGEBRA (2 SEMESTERS IN HIGH SCHOOL OR 1 SEMESTER IN COLLEGE)
- STATE OF ALASKA RESIDENCY
- APTITUDE TEST - DATE _____

TENTATIVE APTITUDE TESTING DATES

- SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1997 8:00 A.M. - 12:00 P.M.
- SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1997 8:00 A.M. - 12:00 P.M.
- SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1997 8:00 A.M. - 12:00 P.M.

FAQs

Frequently Asked Questions

Q. Which classification takes the most new apprentices?

A. Typically the inside wireman program accepts the most new apprentices. However, the inside trade also, typically, has the most applicants. Therefore, it is just as competitive as the outside line or telephone trades which have fewer applicants but also fewer openings.

Q. Which classification makes the most money?

A. All of the trades have close to the same wage rate, but of the three classifications, the outside lineman earns the highest scale. Telephone workers may receive the higher scale if they perform work under the outside agreement, otherwise they would fall under the inside agreement which covers the inside wireman.

Q. How much money will I make?

A. A beginning apprentice, depending on which classification he enters, will earn 50% of journeyman's wage, as set in the current "Agreement". With each progression of 1,000 hours work experience behind you, a 5% wage increase will be issued.

Q. How much does the apprenticeship cost?

A. The AJEATT covers the cost of training for each apprentice. However, an apprentice will not get paid while attending school and will need to plan ahead financially for the times he/she is scheduled to be in class. In addition, each apprentice is responsible for the cost of all texts and materials needed for classroom training. Unemployment may be available to apprentices who have been laid off from electrical work in order to attend school. It is up to the apprentice to apply for any unemployment compensation.

Q. How long will the apprenticeship take?

A. Most apprentices complete the program within a five-year time period. This gives them enough time to accumulate 8,000 hours of on-the-job training and complete the 24 to 35 weeks of classroom related instruction. Some apprentices, however, have completed the program in shorter or longer periods of time.

Q. How do I find a job?

A. It is the program coordinator's responsibility to place apprentices with employers. His goal is to give each apprentice a broad area of work experience within the trade and to keep everyone employed for as much of the year as possible.

Q. Do I have to join the union?

A. Yes. You will become a member of IBEW (International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers), Local 1547, Fairbanks Unit 102, and you will pay monthly union dues.

Q. When will I know if I am accepted?

A. Positions for school or work opportunities will be filled as they become available. Applicants with the highest scores will be notified to fill these positions. Those given the opportunity to attend school first will normally have at least a month's notification. However, those called to fill work positions will generally be given short notice.



Painters Local Union No. 1140

of the International Brotherhood Of Painters And Allied Trades AFL-CIO

OFFICE: 650 West International Airport Road, #100, Anchorage, Alaska 99518
PHONE: (907) 562-8843 • FAX: (907) 563-8843

January 24, 1997

Attn: T. Ed Hamilton
Teamsters Local #959
4300 Boniface Parkway
Anchorage, AK 99504

RE: IBPAT Local Unions #1140 and #1555

Dear Brother Hamilton:

Please be advised that our Local Unions have currently available, a trained Alaskan resident workforce. Our priority is competent, highly trained, motivated Journey Persons and Apprentices. Both Unions have ongoing apprenticeship classes throughout the year.

The following is a small list of classes that are available and being provided to the memberships of both Local Unions:

- Hazardous Painting
- Confined Space
- 1st Aid/CPR
- Lead
- OSHA 500
- Hazwoper 40 HR
- Fall Protection

We stand ready to provide training to the workforce as needed. Trusting this to be sufficient I remain,

Respectfully,

Raymond Smith
Business Representative

*International Brotherhood of***BOILERMAKERS • IRON SHIP BUILDERS***New Brotherhood Building*

LOCAL LODGE NO. 502
ED EIXENBERGER
BUSINESS MANAGER
SECRETARY/TREASURER

**BLACKSMITHS • FORGERS & HELPERS***Kansas City, Kansas 66101*

4517 62ND AVENUE EAST
PUYALLUP, WASHINGTON 98371
(206) 922-3020
FAX (206) 922-3029

January 24, 1997

TO: Ed Hamilton
FROM: Ed Eixenberger, Business Manager
RE: Alaska Hire and Training

In response to your letter regarding the gas pipeline, we definitely wish to participate in this project.

We have a four (4) year (6,000) apprenticeship program, designed to fully train all of our people in all aspects of the Boilermaker craft. Our program includes, both on the job as well as classroom training. It is jointly administered by the Contractors, Local #502 members, Western States and Boilermaker National Apprenticeship Offices.

Our program is adaptable to fulfill any local hire needs as we able add apprentices to the program as needed. New construction techniques, as well as maintenance procedures are basic to our training program. We are also able to provide our journeymen with upgrade programs as needed. We are also in full compliance with the affirmative action goals.

Should you need additional information, please contact my office.

Ironworkers Local 751
650 W. International Suite 101
Anchorage, Alaska 99518
907-563-4766
1-24-97

Membership	353	
Apprentices	21	
Apprenticeship Openings 1996	May 14-31 1996	December 2-20 1996
Hiring Halls	315 5th Ave in Fairbanks	650 W. International in Anchorage

Dispatch Procedure Priority to Residents by list status based on hours experience in Alaska

We currently have 51 qualified applicants on file for apprenticeship with additional openings for applications as needed. We have made substantial effort to attract applicants from the Native Community. We have the ability to direct enter Alaskan Natives to our program through the National American Indian Ironworkers Training Program. This program gives 560 hours of free training in the Ironworker trade with room and board provided to Alaskan Natives therefore advantaging them in their knowledge as they enter the Alaskan workforce as apprentices. Currently active membership consists of approximately 18% Native Americans.

We currently have applicants slated for February classes for those with limited experience. Apprentices with at least one year experience will follow in March. In April our journeyman have the opportunity to continue to upgrade their skills. They are required to remain current with their welding certifications for employment. Current first aid and CPR certificates are required of all Apprentices and Foreman. Specialized courses are taught as needed by the Industry. The decision as to when and what is offered is determined by the Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee made up of labor and management.

We have the ability to expand our apprenticeship to accommodate any needs for additional manpower in the state. Training in all aspects of the trade is covered from Safety, First Aid and CPR to Reinforcing Rods, Structural Steel Erection and welding. Spring Training Sessions are held each year prior to the work season with additional classes held throughout the year as specialty instructors are needed. Training programs occur in Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau.

Sincerely,

David Ford



BUSINESS OFFICE
907-563-4766
FAX 907-563-2855

DAVID FORD
Business Manager
Financial Secretary Treasurer
IRONWORKERS LOCAL UNION NO. 751

BUSINESS OFFICE RESIDENCE
650 W. International Airport Rd. #101 P.O. Box 406
Anchorage, Alaska 99518 Girdwood, AK 99587

Ironworker: A Trade Worth Learning Through Apprenticeship



U.S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

What do Ironworkers do?

Ironworkers are employed in four related trades: structural ironworkers, riggers and machine movers, ornamental ironworkers, and reinforcing ironworkers. Many craftworkers are skilled in two or more of these trades. Ironworkers erect, assemble, and install fabricated structural metal products in the construction of: industrial, commercial, and large residential buildings; they also do a variety of maintenance work in industrial plants. Ironworkers use a wide variety of hand and power-operated tools.

Apprentices earn regular wage increases

Apprentices earn while learning. The more they learn, the higher the pay. Generally, apprentices are paid 60 percent of a journey worker's wage to start. As they increase their job skills, their wages are increased at regular intervals. At the successful completion of the term of apprenticeship, they become craftworkers and receive full pay for their skills.

What is an apprentice?

An apprentice is a worker who learns a craft through planned, supervised work on the job in conjunction with receiving planned related technical instruction. Apprentices are taught the proper use, care, and safe handling of the tools and equipment used in connection with their work. Furthermore, while working on the job and acquiring an important skill, an apprentice is a regular part of the work force.

Apprentices are required to pursue a course of study or enroll in classroom instruction in subjects related to the trade to complement their on-the-job training.

Training is good insurance

Training in the construction trades is good insurance. In addition to opportunities for promotion and steady employment, a skilled trade provides apprentices with something that no one can ever take away—a lifelong increased earning capacity which will enable them to be more competitive in getting and keeping well-paying jobs anywhere in the country. Skilled hands and a trained mind give an individual a strong feeling of security which, in some ways, is better than money in the bank.

General qualifications

Minimum education: Sufficient education to complete the required related technical instruction satisfactorily.
Age: Must be at least 18 years old, or as otherwise specified in State law or regulation.
Physical condition: Must be physically able to perform the work of the trade.

Term of apprenticeship

Length of training: Generally 3 years of on-the-job training and a minimum of 144 hours each year of related technical instruction.

Apprenticeship committees

The actual selection of apprentices is done by members of an apprenticeship committee or a sponsoring employer. Joint apprenticeship committees represent both management and labor and are composed of persons with considerable experience in the industry. Committee members select applicants in accordance with an approved unbiased selection

procedure. The apprenticeship committee determines the need for apprentices and sets the minimum standards of education, experience, and training.

How to enter apprenticeship

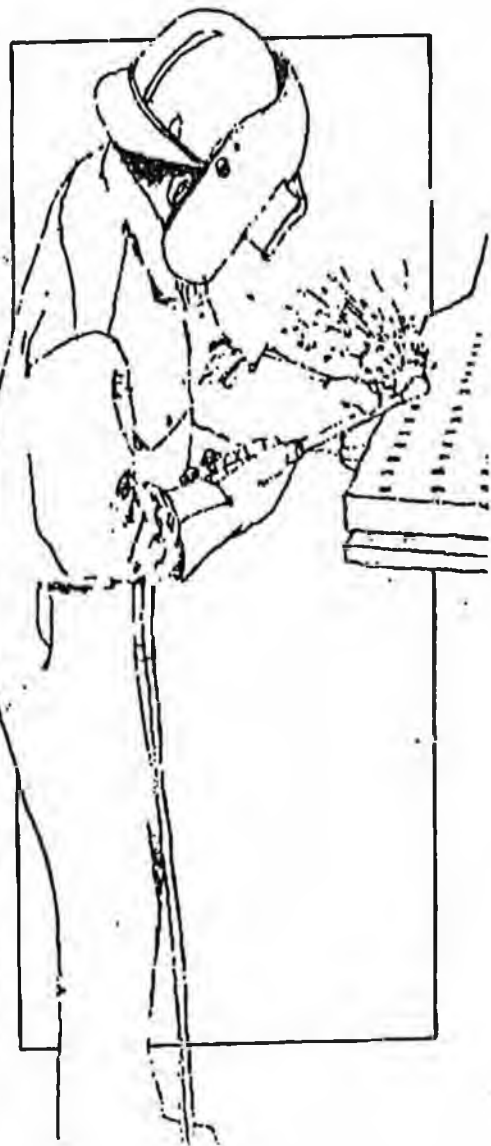
The best way for a young person to enter and serve an apprenticeship is under the terms of a written agreement. Agreements generally are with a joint apprenticeship committee for the full term of apprenticeship. An agreement can also be with an employer who can provide the variety of work experience necessary to give the apprentice the kind of instruction required to learn the craft and assure relatively continuous employment.

Equal employment opportunity

Selection of apprentices is made on the basis of qualifications alone without regard to race, color, creed, national origin, sex, or occupationally irrelevant physical requirements.

Government recognized training

The apprentice is insured of proper training by both Federal and State governments. These agencies establish basic requirements of sound training which must be met for apprenticeship programs to receive governmental recognition. Sponsors must adhere to those requirements in operating their programs. Likewise, apprentices must live up to their obligations under their indenture agreement. Apprentices who successfully complete their training in such programs are certified as craftworkers by a government-issued certificate of completion. The United States



HCR

13

AMENDMENT

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE
TO: CSHCR13 (RES)

1. Page 3, line 3:
INSERT: WHEREAS it is the position of the Alaska State Legislature that ANILCA did not specifically preempt state management nor grant specific authority to the secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to preempt state management of navigable waters and submerged lands.,
resources there in.
2. Page 3, line 9:
INSERT: FURTHER RESOLVED the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the U.S. Congress to promptly clarify that ANILCA did not preempt nor diminish state sovereign authorities over its own lands, waters and resources.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO.
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTIETH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Introduced:
Referred:

A RESOLUTION

1 **Relating to state management of lands and natural resources beneath navigable**
2 **waters.**

3 **BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

4 **WHEREAS**, under sec. 8(c) of the Alaska Statehood Act, Alaska was admitted into
5 the Union on an equal footing with the other states in all respects upon the issuance of
6 Presidential Proclamation No. 3269 by President Dwight D. Eisenhower on January 3, 1959;
7 and

8 **WHEREAS** sec. 6(e) of the Alaska Statehood Act provided for the transfer of
9 responsibility for the management of fish and wildlife from the federal government to the
10 State of Alaska with the same measure of administration and jurisdiction over fisheries and
11 wildlife as possessed by all other states; and

12 **WHEREAS** the Secretary of the Interior has certified to the United States Congress
13 that the Alaska State Legislature has made adequate provision for the administration,
14 management, and conservation of fish and wildlife; and

15 **WHEREAS** sec. 6(m) of the Alaska Statehood Act provides that the Submerged Lands
16 Act of 1953 shall apply to the State of Alaska and gives to the State of Alaska the same rights

1 that other states have under the Submerged Lands Act; and

2 **WHEREAS** Executive Order No. 10857 issued by President Eisenhower, entitled
3 "Termination of Federal Functions in Alaska and Transfer of Property Held by the United
4 States," quitclaims any interest owned or held by the federal government in fish and wildlife
5 in Alaska effective December 31, 1959; and

6 **WHEREAS** the Submerged Lands Act quitclaims federal ownership of submerged
7 lands to the State of Alaska, provides that the State of Alaska, like all other states, owns the
8 lands and natural resources beneath navigable waters, and also provides that management of
9 the natural resources beneath the navigable waters of Alaska are subject to state, not federal.
10 law; and

11 **WHEREAS** Justice Thurgood Marshall, writing for the United States Supreme Court
12 in *Kleppe v. New Mexico* (426 U.S. 529 (1976)), said, "Unquestionably, the States have broad
13 trustee and police powers over wild animals within their jurisdictions"; and

14 **WHEREAS** the United State Supreme Court in *Missouri v. Holland* (252 U.S. 416
15 (1920)), said, "No doubt it is true that as between a State and its inhabitants the State may
16 regulate the killing . . . of [wildlife] . . ."; and

17 **WHEREAS** the United States Supreme Court in *Scott v. Sandford* (60 U.S. 393
18 (1856)) said, "Scarcely anything more illogical or extravagant can be imagined than the
19 attempt to deduce from this provision in the Constitution [Property Clause] a power to destroy
20 or in any wise to impair the civil and political rights of the citizens of the United States, and
21 much more so the power to establish inequalities amongst those citizens by creating privileges
22 in one class of those citizens, and by the disenfranchisement of other portions or classes by
23 degrading them from the position they previously occupied"; and

24 **WHEREAS** Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, writing the opinion of the United States
25 Supreme Court in *United States v. Alaska* (___ U.S. ___ (1997)), said, "Ownership of
26 submerged lands -- which carries with it the power to control . . . fishing, and other public
27 uses of water -- is an essential attribute of sovereignty. . . . Under the doctrine of Lessee
28 of *Pollard v. Hagan* . . . , new States are admitted to the Union on an 'equal footing' with
29 the original 13 colonies and succeed to the United States' title to the beds of navigable waters
30 within their boundaries"; and

31 **WHEREAS** Justice William Rehnquist, writing in a separate opinion in *Douglas v.*

1 Seacoast Products, Inc. (431 U.S. 265 (1977)) described the Submerged Lands Act as "a
2 quitclaim of the entire interest held by the Government when the Act was enacted";

3 **BE IT RESOLVED** by the Alaska State Legislature that

4 (1) title and ownership of lands beneath navigable waters and the natural
5 resources in those lands have been confirmed and established in the State of Alaska; and

6 (2) management, administration, leasing, development, and use of lands
7 beneath navigable waters and the natural resources within those lands are subject to the laws
8 of the State of Alaska; and be it

9 **FURTHER RESOLVED** by the Alaska State Legislature that the Secretary of the
10 Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture do not have authority to manage submerged lands
11 and natural resources on those lands in Alaska because the authority to manage lands and
12 natural resources beneath navigable waters of Alaska was given to the State of Alaska through
13 the Submerged Lands Act.

HJR

12

STATE OF ALASKA
1997 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

NO. _____
BILL VERSION: HJR 12
PUBLISH DATE: _____

Revision Date: _____
Title: Urging the Secretary of the Interior to
conduct competitive oil and gas lease sales....
Sponsor: Representative Green
Requestor: Representative Green

Department Affected: Legislative Affairs Agency
BRU: All
Component: All

COMPONENT SERIAL NO:

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE	0	0	0	0	0	0
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER FUND SOURCE						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Zero fiscal impact.

Prepared By: Karla Schofield, Deputy Director
Division: Administrative Services

Phone: 465-3852
Date: 1/17/97

Approved By: Pamela A. Varni, Executive Director
Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency

Date: 1/17/97

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, Gov. , & Impacted Agency(ies).



Alaska Environmental Lobby, Inc.

P.O. Box 22151 Juneau, Alaska 99802

Phone: 907-463-3366

Fax: 907-463-3312

HJR 12

"A Resolution, Urging the Secretary of the Interior to conduct competitive oil and gas lease sales within the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska."

We oppose House Joint Resolution 12 because oil and gas exploration in the NPRA is not essential for national security at this time, and will cause unnecessary harm to an ecologically significant area.

Spanning across more than 23 million acres from the crest of the Brooks Range north to the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas, the NPRA is the largest continuous span of undeveloped public land in the United States. The National Reserve is essential to the survival of the 450,000 western Arctic caribou herd, (our nation's largest herd) as well as numerous species of waterfowl, possibly, the world's largest congregation of wolverines, and the largest populations of spotted seals and beluga whales (35 hundred mammals) along the Chukchi Sea coast. Also within its borders lies the world's largest breeding grounds for several species of birds and five million waterbirds, including the threatened spectacled cider.

Without a pressing need for oil and gas development, we feel it is in the nation's interest to leave the land preserved. HJR 12 specifically references national security as a reason for drilling while currently, Congressional policy allows for the export of Alaskan oil. Under this act, development today could prove harmful in the event of a future energy crisis. Additionally, since United States' energy needs are not great enough to provoke a national energy policy that stresses energy conservation, it is inappropriate and misguided to consider an oil development project of this scale. This act would be an unnecessary give away of Alaska's federal lands to industry.

In conclusion we suggest using the same technologies making NPRA a valuable prospect to utilize existing state-owned fields. When you consider existing oil prices along with the natural values of the NPRA in its current state, this is clearly not the time to drill for oil and gas in the Preserve.

ALASKA CENTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT • ALASKA CHAPTER, SIERRA CLUB • ALASKA FRIENDS OF THE EARTH
ANCHORAGE AUDUBON SOCIETY • ARCTIC AUDUBON SOCIETY • CLEAN AIR COALITION • DENALI CITIZENS' COUNCIL
DENALI GROUP, SIERRA CLUB • JUNEAU AUDUBON SOCIETY • JUNEAU GROUP, SIERRA CLUB
KACHEMAK BAY CONSERVATION SOCIETY • KENAI PENINSULA AUDUBON SOCIETY • KNIK CANOERS AND KAYAKERS
KNIK GROUP, SIERRA CLUB • KODIAK AUDUBON SOCIETY • LYNN CANAL CONSERVATION • NORTHERN ALASKA ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER
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Alaska State Legislature



Representative Joe Green

District 1

Sponsor Statement

HJR 12

Supporting oil & gas lease sales in the National Petroleum Reserve Alaska

HJR 12 is a statement by the 20th Alaska Legislature urging the Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior to re-institute an oil and gas leasing program in the National Petroleum Reserve Alaska (NPRA).

Leasing in the NPRA is in the state's best interest for three reasons: 1) The economic activity associated with oil and gas leasing, exploration, and production benefits Alaskans; 2) oil produced in the NPRA would be transported through the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, helping to keep the pipeline open, and potentially enhancing the commercial viability of existing and future oil development projects on the North Slope; 3) the State of Alaska will receive 50% of the revenues from oil and gas production in the NPRA.

There were four oil and gas lease sales in the NPRA during the early 1980's. In January 1982 Sale # 821 offered 59 tracts. 52 bids were submitted on 29 tracts for a total of \$86,575,537. In May of 1982 Sale # 822 offered 212 tracts. 14 bids were submitted on 12 tracts for a total of \$11,747,131. In July of 1983 Sale # 831 offered 84 tracts. 23 bids were submitted on 18 tracts for a total of \$20,309,208. In July of 1984 Sale # 841 offered 64 tracts but no bids were submitted. Sale # 841 scheduled for August 1985 was canceled due to lack of interest.

With advances in technology new interpretations are being developed from the data collected during the past several decades by both the private sector and the federal government. These new evaluations are generating renewed interest, and oil companies with considerable experience in Alaska have indicated that they would like to utilize new interpretations of it to resume exploration.

I believe the federal government should resume lease sales and allow - no, encourage - the industry to explore for oil and gas in the NPRA. I also believe it is important that the Alaska Legislature send a unified message to the Department of the Interior that we support lease sales being scheduled. I would appreciate your support of this measure.

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THE ALASKA JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

FOCUS

Alpine discovery brings renewed interest in reserve

By Tim Bradner
Alaska Journal of Commerce

ARCO Alaska Inc.'s Alpine oil discovery on the Colville River Delta west of Prudhoe Bay has brought renewed interest in the National Petroleum Reserve — Alaska, the huge 23.4 million acre federal land reserve on the western Arctic Slope that covers an area the size of Indiana.

The Arctic Slope Regional Corp. also has been working to get additional mineral rights in NPR-A through exchanges of other ASRC-owned lands with the government.

The Barrow-based Native regional corporation already owns some mineral rights within the reserve, underneath surface lands selected by the village of Nuiqsut. But an expansion of ASRC holdings would likely speed exploration.

Exploration has been slow, but the federal government itself and a third by private industry



SOURCE: The Arctic Coastal Zone Management Newsletter

AJOC/NOLA

...oil was found, but not in amounts that would justify development in the reserve area. ... discovery, ... perception for a ... part of the reserve ...

"The good news is that NPR-A is back on peoples' radar screen because of the Alpine discovery," said Mike Richter, ARCO's exploration vice president.

A lot of the NPR-A acreage considered marginal in the earlier rounds of exploration may now be worth a second look because of advances in technology and the industry's new, lower-cost methods of exploring and developing North Slope oil, Richter said.

The Colville Delta, where ARCO discovered oil at Alpine and Texaco made a nearby, earlier discovery that was uneconomic, is at the eastern border of NPR-A. ARCO's Richter declined to comment, but most geologists feel

it's likely that oil-bearing geologic strata extends to the west into NPR-A.

The construction of a pipeline into the region from the east also will make it possible to develop small oil and gas discoveries in nearby NPR-A lands that were considered previously uneconomic.

The oil potential of the reserve long has been known, and it was actually this that first

Continued on Page 11

National Petroleum Reserve may now be worth new

Continued from Page 9

attracted private industry to the North Slope, although the first commercial discoveries were made to the east near Prudhoe Bay.

Inupiat Eskimo people of the North Slope were the first to tap the oil potential of what is now the National Petroleum Reserve — Alaska.

There are oil seeps throughout the region, and Native hunters would cut oil-saturated tundra into blocks for home heating and cooking, using the pitch-laden bricks in much the same way that urban homeowners use artificial particle logs.

Local tradition has it that Charles Brower, a well-known early resident of Barrow, was the first person to lead U.S. government geologists to oil seeps in the early part of the century.

In the following years, federal geologists made surveys of river drainages in

what is now NPR-A. In 1923, President Warren Harding signed legislation creating Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, covering 23.4 million acres, as a source of oil for the U.S. Navy.

World War II stimulated more interest in the region, and from 1943 to 1953 the Navy sponsored an exploration program that was to result in two small oil and two small gas discoveries, none of them commercial in the modern sense.

The U.S. Geological Survey handled geological and geophysical aspects of the program, contracting with United Geophysical Co. for seismic services.

Over nine years, 37 exploratory wells and 45 core holes were drilled in NPR-A, with an aggregate footage of 175,000 feet. About \$45 million was spent on the program before it was halted by the Eisenhower administration.

One oil discovery was at Umiat, on the Colville River in the southeastern part of NPR-A, where a shallow deposit with about 300

million barrels of reserves was discovered. The find was noncommercial due to its remoteness, but the oil was of sufficient high quality that it could be run without refining through diesel engines at the site.

An airfield was built at Umiat and it became a logistics support base for exploration in that part of the reserve. Umiat still is used today as a base for geological and scientific research.

A significant gas field also was discovered near Barrow, in the northern part of the reserve. The Walakpa Gas Field was developed to

serve government installations in Barrow and later the local Inupiat community of Barrow.

Because reserves in the Walakpa field were limited, the North Slope Borough, the regional municipal government, later invested in further exploration and was successful in finding additional reserves.

Nothing much happened in NPR-A

for the next 20 years, but in 1975, following the discovery of the large Prudhoe Bay field east of NPR-A, the OPEC oil embargo, the first "oil crisis" and the runup in oil prices, the federal government decided to take another look at the area.

Exploration of the National Petroleum Reserve No. 4, Alaska, was authorized by the Navy in the Department of the Interior and was transferred to the National Petroleum Reserve Administration.

Local communities in the region, particularly the North Slope Borough and the City of Barrow, were to play a major part in passage of this legislation. The city needed land for expansion, but was blocked by restrictions on access to lands managed by the Navy.

Under the Department of the Interior, more conventional federal land regulations were applied to NPR-A, and Barrow was allowed access to adjacent land for new subdivisions.

The responsibility for exploring and develop-

ing NPR-A was given to the U.S. Geological Survey, which contracted for drilling and exploration services with Husky Oil, a Canadian firm.

Under the USGS, Husky drilled 28 exploration wells and gathered 14,770 miles of seismic data before the program of government-sponsored exploration was halted by the Reagan administration in 1981.

NPR-A exploration continued under President Reagan, but it was led by private industry in a more conventional fashion. Reagan's Secretary of the Interior James Watt held four lease sales between 1982 and 1985.

Industry interest in the area was lukewarm. At the time, the companies were more focused on offshore prospects in the Beaufort Sea. Two sales were held in 1982, netting the government \$66.8 million in

Commerce • January 6, 1997 • 11

oil exploration

high bids.

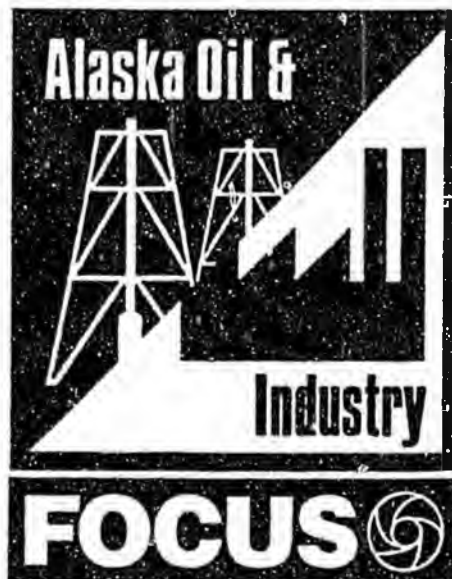
In the third sale, in July 1983, bids were made on only 18 of 84 tracts offered, with \$16 million in high bids collected by the government. A fifth sale, planned for 1985,

was canceled due to lack of industry interest.

Of all the companies working on the North Slope, ARCO has had the most sustained interest in the area. ARCO was the big player in the 1983 sale, paying out \$9.4 million in high bids including a \$2.9 million bid for a tract south of Barrow.

ARCO also drilled the only exploration well drilled by private industry on NPR-A under the Reagan-era leasing program. ARCO's Brontosaurus No. 1 well south of Barrow encountered oil shows in the Sadlerochit formation, but was not economic.

Of all the companies on the North Slope, ARCO has had the most sustained interest in the area.



Companies working on the North Slope, ARCO has had the most sustained interest in the area.

E-2 Sunday, January 19, 1997

Anchorage Daily News

NPR-A

Oil reserve merits another look

Alaskans are notorious for never being able to agree on anything, but there's at least one place in the state where oil rigs can go to work without stirring up controversy: The National Petroleum Reserve — Alaska.

Though prior drilling never found more than piddling amounts of oil in this part of the North Slope, that was back in the Stone Age of drilling technology. Now that Arco Alaska Inc. has found oil just across from the reserve's eastern boundary, it would be foolish not to take another look at what may be there. Arco's discovery may extend into the reserve, in which case the American public should be sure to get its fair share of the action.

This is one of those happy cases where government can open a hot oil prospect without invading hallowed environmental ground. Bill Clinton and Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt are as green as they come, but they had no trouble agreeing to take a fresh look at the possibility of leasing the reserve's most promising areas.

That's not to say that it will be open season for oil anywhere. The reserve itself is huge, roughly the size of Indiana. There will be some environmentally sensitive areas that will be best left undisturbed by oil activity. Fortunately, the areas of greatest concern seem to be well away from the hot spot near Arco's discovery. The study process announced by Secretary Babbitt should identify potential conflicts, but at first glance, no serious problems lie ahead.

Seeing this new opportunity unfold under Democrats Knowles and Clinton seems to have stirred Republican U.S. Sen. Frank Murkowski into a fit of one-upmanship. He immediately went on record with a complaint that the whole reserve should be opened to leasing.

The senator's idea is politically unwise and economically dubious. It would stir up more environmental opposition, as groups geared up to protect sensitive areas elsewhere in the reserve. And the feds would drive down the value of the public's resources by flooding the market with leases before we know whether there really are commercial oil deposits inside the reserve.

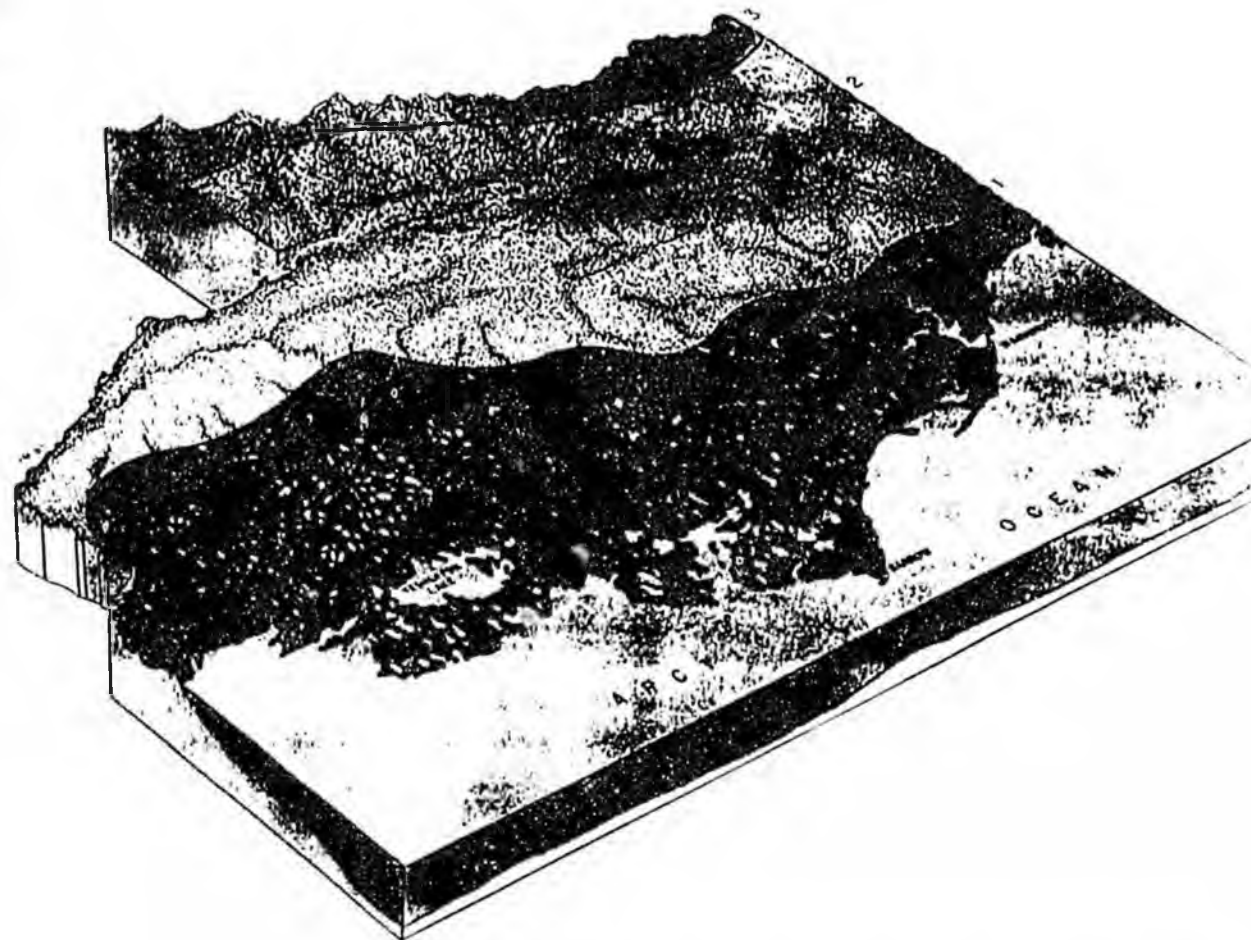
For now, the feds should concentrate on getting the uncontroversial eastern portion of the reserve on the market as quickly as possible. Once that work is done, they can take more time to plan a responsible balance between exploration and protection for the rest of the reserve.

Geographic setting

The entire NPRA is north of the Arctic Circle. It occupies an area about the size of the State of Indiana—some 37,000 square miles. Its north boundary is the Arctic Ocean, and about half of its south boundary follows the watershed divide of the western Brooks Range, thence northward to the Colville River, and along that river to the Arctic coast.

Northern Alaska and the NPRA are divided into three major physiographic provinces: the Arctic Coastal Plain, the foothills, and the east-west trending Brooks Range that cuts off this Arctic region from the rest of Alaska. The Brooks Range forms a major watershed, the north slope of which drains into the Arctic Ocean—thus the terms "Arctic Slope" and "North Slope" of Alaska. The mountains form an arc, concave northward, of complexly folded and faulted rocks. Peaks range in elevation from 3,000–4,000 feet in the west to more than 9,000 feet in the east. The foothills immediately to the north consist of low synclinal mountains separated by broad anticlinal lowlands that give way to long, continuous, east-west-trending ridges covered by a green tundra mat. These ridges gradually blend into the vast, nearly treeless coastal plain dotted with literally thousands of shallow north-west-oriented lakes.

Typical scenes in the three physiographic provinces of northern Alaska



From north to south, the NPRA consists of (1) the Arctic Coastal Plain, a broad, flat expanse dotted with lakes; (2) the foothills, an area of rolling hills; and (3) the Brooks Range, a rugged mountain range with elevations as high as 9,000 feet within the NPRA and peaks of 8,000 to 9,000 feet near the United States-Canada border.

When, by whom, and how was the NPRA explored?

Early exploration

Between 1800 and 1900, several hardy explorers sailed along the Arctic coast and described and named the major geographic features. Much of the sealane traffic, however, was by enterprising traders and whalers. It is interesting to note that the oil business, in one form or another, has had the greatest impact on the North Slope and its inhabitants.

The first big push to the Arctic was in search of whale oil, which, in the years before the Civil War, was the principal fuel for lamps and a common lubricant. The premium grade of fuel came from sperm whales, and the regular grade from bowhead and other species of whales. The rising industrialization of the United States and the heightened emphasis on education (requiring better light for evening study) created a rapid increase in demand.

In 1823, sperm oil sold for 45 cents a gallon, but by 1860 the price rose to \$2.55 a gallon—the first oil shortage. We relied for this shortage on through the discovery and development of a more abundant and cheaper source of fuel, petroleum. Ironically, the next several waves of exploration and development in Arctic Alaska focused on a search for "rock oil."

In winter 1885–86, Lt. George M. Stoney participated in expeditions sponsored by the U.S. Naval Institute that explored the Brooks Range from the south. Ens. W. L. Howard of the U.S. Navy crossed the Brooks Range in 1886, and continued overland across the Colville River valley and thence down the Chipp River by skin boat to Point Barrow. He described what were undoubtedly lumps and pebbles of oil shale along the Etivluk River. His report, published in 1900, may have been the first recorded suggestion of the oil potential of northern Alaska. However, this material and seepage tars had been known and used by the Eskimos before recorded history.

Frank C. Schrader, 1910. The first systematic survey of the North Slope was made in 1901 with Schrader as geologist and W. J. Peters, an experienced topographer and explorer, in charge. The geography and geology of an entirely new section of northern Alaska were studied by Peters and Schrader, much of it in the NPRA area.

Geologic and topographic surveys, 1923–26

The first systematic topographic and geologic survey across the Brooks Range and the North Slope was by F. C. Schrader and W. J. Peters of the USGS in 1901; the results were published in 1904 in Professional Paper 20. Schrader described thick marine sequences and noted broad anticlinal structures—both of prime importance in the search for oil. Thus, by 1923, when the lands were set apart, three of the prerequisites for the occurrence of petroleum were already known to be present: source rocks, such as organic marine deposits, including oil shale; potential reservoir rocks, including limestone and sandstone; and favorable structures, such as anticlines. In addition, oil



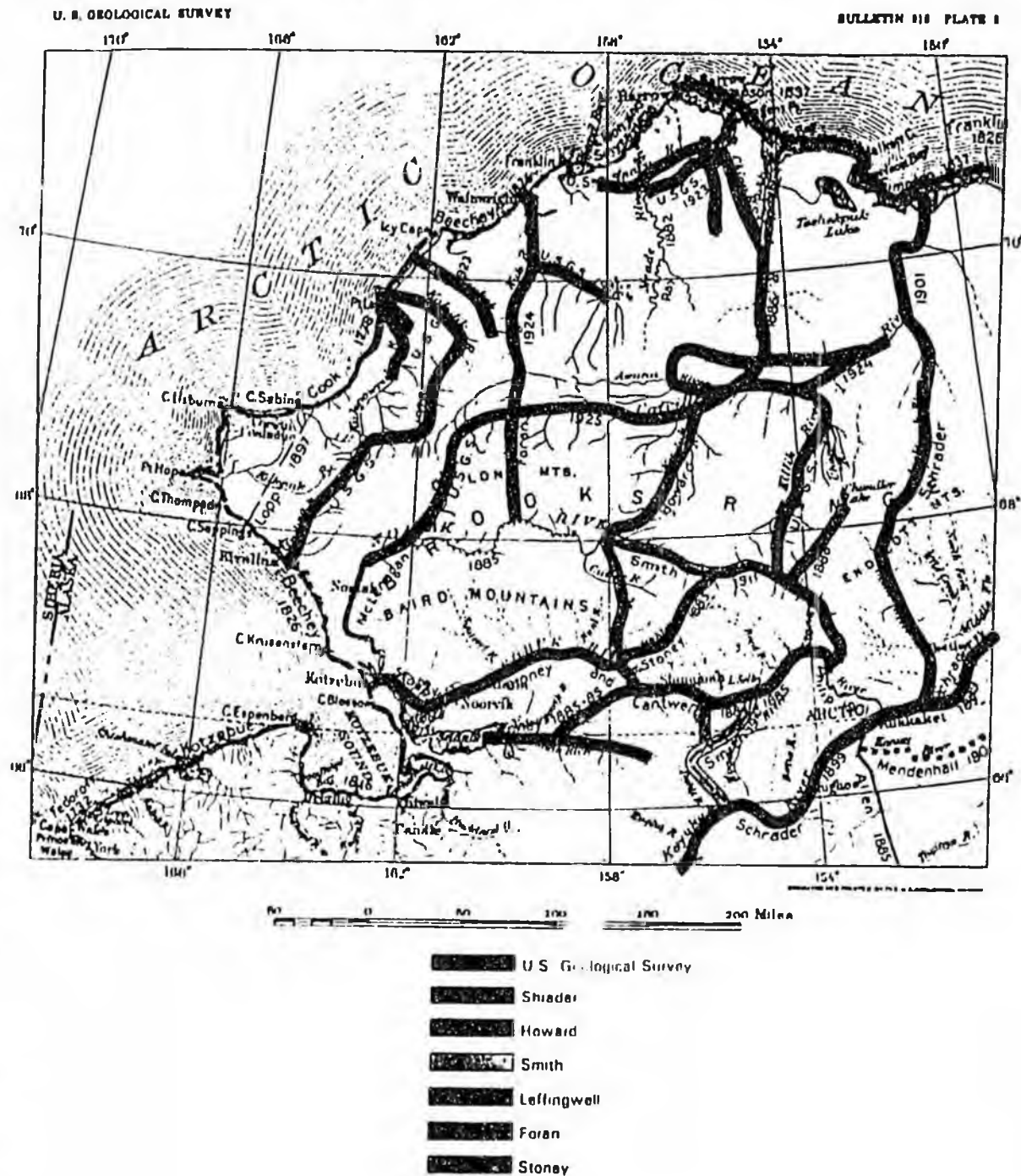
seepages were found along the Arctic coast. The region had already attracted the attention of the new oil industry, and several applications for prospecting permits were filed under the old mining laws on claims near Cape Simpson, Peard Bay, and along the Meade, Kukpowruk, and Kokolik Rivers.

About 150 miles east of NPR-4, E. de K. Leflingwell completed his classic work in the Canning River region. From 1906 to 1914, Leflingwell mapped the Arctic coast from Barrow to the United States-Canadian border. He named and described the now-famous Sadlerochit Group, which includes the primary oil reservoir of the Prudhoe Bay field. His report, published in 1919 as USGS Professional Paper 109, is now a collector's item. The region mapped by Leflingwell from the Canning River to the border was set aside in 1960 as the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR).



Ernest de K. Leflingwell. Between 1906 and 1914 Leflingwell mapped the Canning River region from Barrow to the United States-Canadian border. His expedition was privately funded, half by his father. Toward the close of his fieldwork, the USGS provided him with office space to write and compile his maps, and eventually published his work in 1919. Photograph by George Cox.

Sketch map showing the progress of mapping, seismic surveying, and drilling from 1911 to 1957 (modified from Reed, 1958).



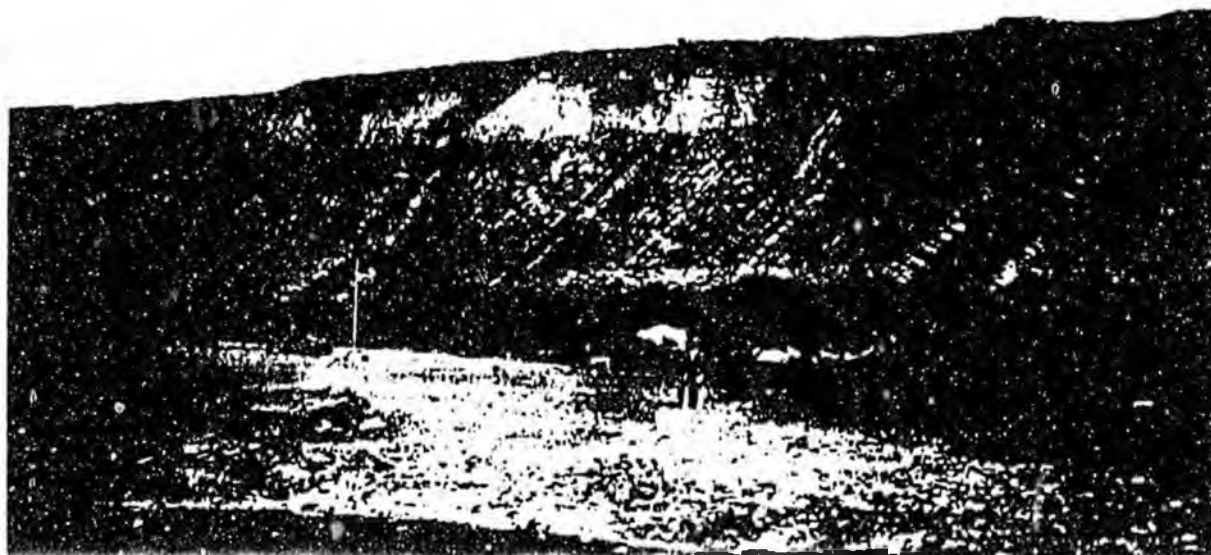
The International Boundary Commission completed locating and marking the border between the United States and Canada in 1912, and additional geologic information was collected along it by USGS geologists attached to the mapping party.

Thus, the geology and geography of the east edge of this potential petroleum province were known and mapped in a general way before the establishment of the Reserve. However, there remained a virtually unknown gap, 130 miles wide, between the Canning and Colville Rivers. That area included the Prudhoe Bay oil and gas fields.

NPR-1 was defined, and its boundaries described, on the basis of explorations carried out before 1923. In delineating the Reserve, account was taken of the observations of oil seepages at Cape Simpson, the early explorations by the U.S. Navy (particularly Howard's traverses in the western area), and the traverse by Schrader and Peters along the Colville River—the east boundary of the Reserve. Although some detailed surveys had been made by Leffingwell and the United States Canadian-boundary survey teams, their information was not considered to warrant a change in delineation of the boundary. Furthermore, the northwest coast of Arctic Alaska was more accessible by sea than the northeast coast.



USGS surveying camp on the banks of the Canning River where Leffingwell worked. Photograph by George Gray.



Smith and Mettje party resting with dog teams along the Colville River, 1924. The first expedition started from Tanana on February 17, but it was not until April 2 that all supplies, including four specially built canoes, were safe in the first camp on the Arctic drainage, and it was May 30 before the streams were open enough to

In 1923, little was known of the interior of the new Reserve. The U.S. Navy recognized that more geologic and geographic information would be required for proper management, and so the USGS was asked to survey the region. From 1923 through 1926, USGS parties traversed the Reserve along the major rivers and crossed the Brooks Range through Howard Pass and at the head of the Colville River. In 1930, the results of these field studies and surveys by P. S. Smith, J. B. Mertie, Jr., and others were published in USGS Bulletin 815. This classic report includes the first topographic and geologic maps of the Reserve, as well as descriptions of the rock sequences and structures, and an analysis of the mineral potential of the region, including petroleum and coal. Although the authors could not identify the precise age or distribution of the oil shales, they concluded that these rocks were the most likely source of crude oil. They felt that sources in Paleozoic rocks were "extremely problematic" and that, because the Cretaceous rocks were of shallow marine and terrestrial origin, oil deposits derived from them were "likely to be small and of extremely sparse distribution." Smith and Mertie noted the numerous anticlinal structures in the Cretaceous sequences, as well as the faulted and overthrust structures in the Paleozoic rocks of the Brooks Range, and concluded that the regional dip of the older rocks was monoclinial to the north. Thus, pre-Cretaceous rocks at Cape Simpson and along the Arctic coast would be below practical drilling depth. They recommended that the next steps in evaluating the petroleum possibilities should be drilling for stratigraphic and structural information in the vicinity of Cape Simpson, followed by geologic field studies, and then drilling in other areas that these studies might indicate to be favorable.



Philip S. Smith, about 1915. Smith was Chief Alaskan geologist from 1925 until he retired in 1916. At the request of the Department of the Navy, the USGS was included in the first explorations of the newly established NPR-1.



John Braver Mertie, 1915. Mertie began his long geologic career with the USGS in 1908 and finished his last publication, a professional paper, in 1979. Along with Philip S. Smith, Mertie led the expedition into NPR-1.

W. F. Town field party in Noodin, about 1921. From left to right, J. W. Helgard, W. F. Town, O. J. Wis, and H. G. Hughes. In 1913, W. F. Town called attention to the petroleum potential of NPR-1 as World War I brought an increasing demand for petroleum. Sparked by his encouragement, the first modern systematic oil exploration program began in NPR-1 (1911 until 1953).

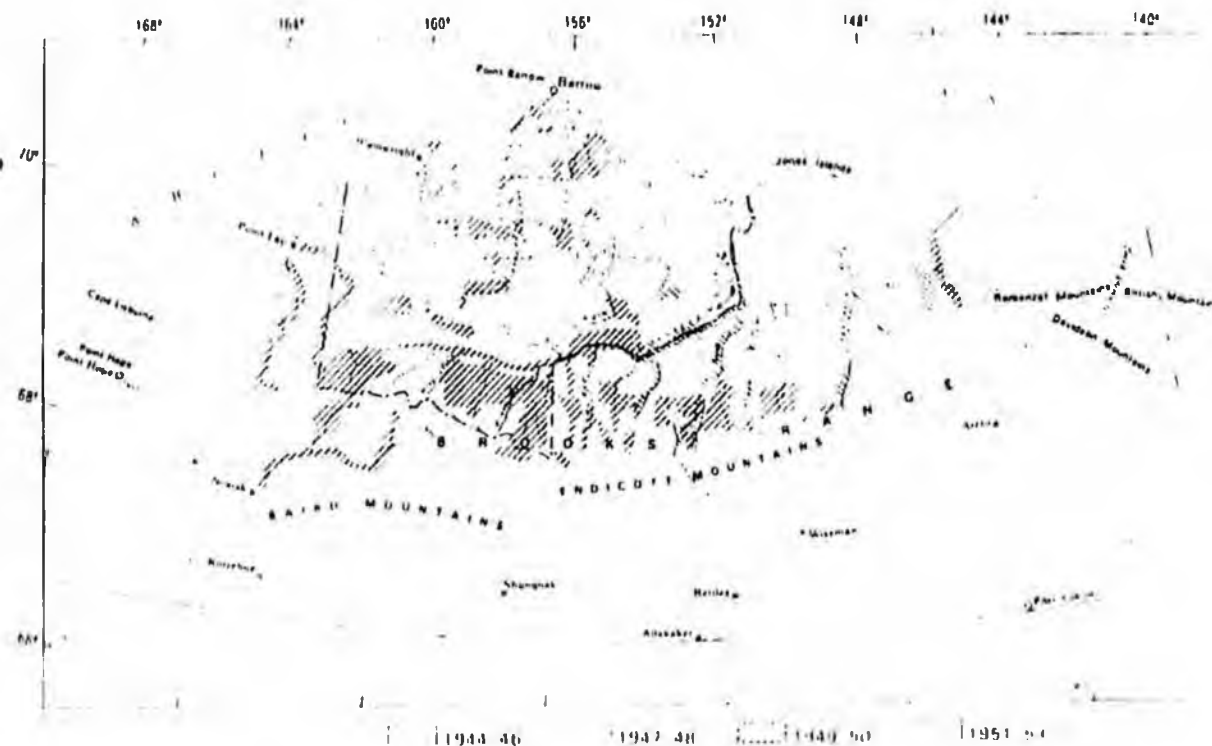


The Pet-4 exploration program, 1943-53

1926 to 1943 had increased to 71 in 1943. There was then no shortage of petroleum either for the U.S. Navy or for industry, and the remote and frigid Arctic was not an attractive target for commercial exploration. However, World War II brought a new perspective and an increasing demand for petroleum products to fight a highly mechanized war. In 1943, Lt. W. T. Foran, a former USGS geologist and a Naval Reserve officer, prepared a memorandum to the U.S. Bureau of the Budget, calling attention to the petroleum potential of NPR-4. Consequently, in 1943 the Secretary of the Interior issued Public Land Order 82, which withdrew from further entry all the possible petroleum areas of Alaska, including lands north of the drainage divide of the Brooks Range. Later in 1943, the U.S. Bureau of Mines fielded a party to investigate and sample the known oil seepages and to check on reported seepages elsewhere in northern Alaska, including those on the Colville River at the base of Umiat Mountain.

On the basis of Foran's enthusiastic report and the perceived need for additional domestic oil supplies, a major exploration program, commonly called Pet-4, was started. This program had a tremendous impact on not only the future of petroleum exploration but also many aspects of life in the North American Arctic.

The Pet-4 program established the feasibility and practicality of carrying out large-scale modern oil-exploration operations in the Arctic, and developed many new techniques for such operations. During the period 1945 through 1952, 45 shallow core tests and 36 test wells were drilled in and adjacent to NPR-4. Public Land Order 82 and the addition of enabling appropriation language permitted exploration in adjacent areas. This drilling resulted in the discovery of oil deposits at



Progress of geologic investigations in northern Alaska (modified from Smith and Merritt, 1940)

Umiat, Cape Simpson, and Fish Creek, gas deposits at Umiat, Barrow, and Gubik, and prospective gas deposits at Meade, Square Lake, and Wolf Creek. Operating bases were established (and still exist) at Barrow and Umiat; the gas deposit at Barrow was developed, and gas was produced for use originally by the U.S. Navy base and other Government installations and, in 1964, by the entire Barrow community. The Pet-4 Barrow camp facility evolved into the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory, which was the hub of U.S. Arctic scientific investigations until it was decommissioned in 1981.

The USGS contribution to this program included surface geologic mapping of the Reserve and adjoining areas, study of subsurface samples and

geophysical data, an airborne magnetic survey, interpretation of the geologic framework, assessment of potential resources, and production of the first complete set of planimetric maps of all of northern Alaska.

A series of reports on the Pet-4 program were prepared and published by the USGS as Professional Papers 301 through 305. They include a historical account, description of logistics and operations, well histories and descriptions, a geophysical report, and geologic maps and descriptions of the extensive surface mapping. Thus, a general geologic framework for all of northern Alaska became available for the first time.

Several test wells were drilled on the flank of the Barrow structure, and a new gas field was discovered at Walakpa, 14 miles southwest of Barrow. This deposit may be useful to the Barrow community but probably is of insufficient size to warrant development for export to the "South 48." Farther south on the downslope of the Prudhoe-Barrow trend, test wells were drilled to explore the wedge edge of potential reservoir rocks, and two deep test wells were drilled near the center of the northern Alaska depositional trough. Additional test wells were drilled on anticlinal structures in the foothills, an area that had been drilled extensively in the Pet-1 program, but only for shallow horizons. One test well was drilled in the overthrust belt near the front of the Brooks Range. Nearly all these test wells produced shows of oil or gas, but no commercial deposits were discovered.

The congressional mandate to continue supplying gas to the Barrow community required drilling additional production wells in that area. Six wells were drilled, and four were completed for production.

The third duty of the USGS was to complete cleanup of the debris from earlier work within or adjacent to the Reserve. In addition, all the sites or "areas of operations" of the current program, as defined in a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM), had to be rehabilitated and revegetated. A cleanup program was started by the U.S. Navy in 1971 and was completed by the USGS in 1981. These sites have recently been returned to management by the BLM.



The Esburne No. 1 test well, located in the southern part of the NPRA, was spudded in June 1979 and completed in June 1980 at a total depth of 47,000 feet.

The 1974-82 exploration of NPR-4/NPRA

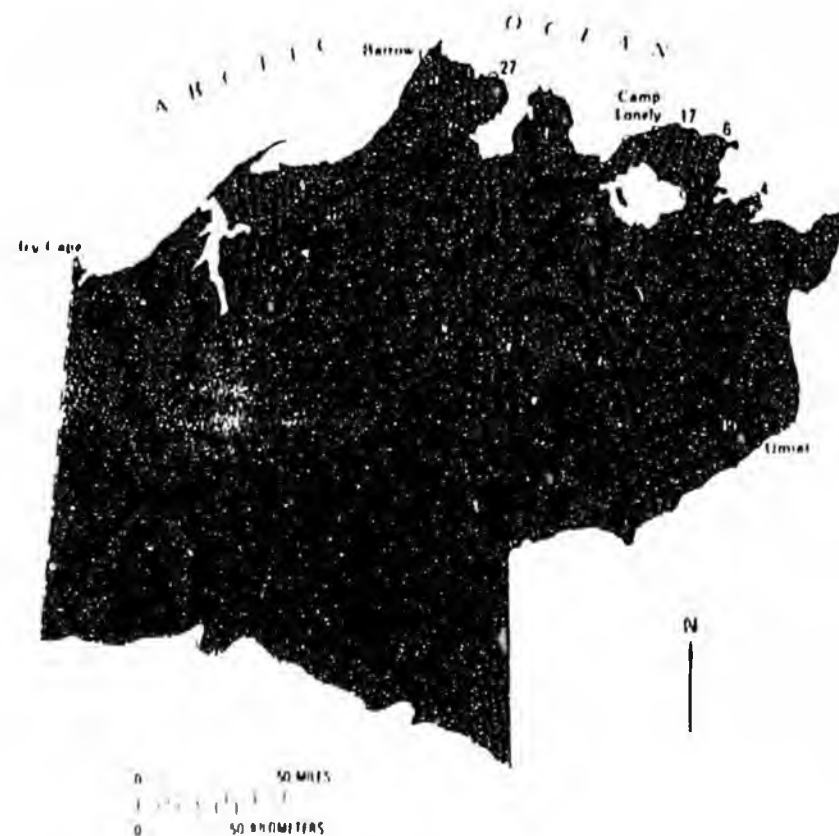
The discovery of oil and gas at Prudhoe Bay in 1968, in combination with the Arab oil embargo of 1974, stimulated the U.S. Navy to propose, and the Congress to approve, the next exploration program in the Reserve. Between 1974 and 1977, the Navy drilled seven test wells in the northeast corner of the Reserve, following the Prudhoe trend and hoping for similar results. The Navy also drilled four wells in the Barrow area and discovered the East Barrow gas field, thus providing an additional supply of gas for local use.

In 1975, the U.S. Navy signed a 5-year contract with Husky Oil NPR Operations, Inc., to manage and supervise all aspects of the exploration program.

In 1976, the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act (Public Law 94-258) authorized further development and actual production for sale of crude oil from NPR Nos. 1, 2, and 3 in California and Wyoming, and redesignated NPR-4 as the NPRA. Thus, the purpose of these Reserves was redirected to augment domestic supplies of crude oil. The act also required studies of other resources and alternative management systems for NPRA. Responsibility for these studies and for continuation of the NPRA exploration program was transferred to the Secretary of the Interior, who, in turn, assigned to the USGS three duties: (1) furthering of the exploration program; (2) continuation of the operation, maintenance, and production of the gas fields at Barrow; and (3) cleanup of debris left from previous activities in and adjacent to the NPRA.

The USGS took over management of the program, including all contracts and facilities, on June 1, 1977. The primary objective of the exploration program was defined as an assessment of the oil and gas potential of the entire Reserve. A secondary objective was the discovery of commercially producible deposits. Thus, all tests were drilled "on structure," to the extent that this could be determined. A total of 28 test wells were drilled in the

period 1974 to 1982, of which 7 were under U.S. Navy management. One, the W. T. Foran test well, and a followup, the J. W. Dalton test well, penetrated a section of favorable rock similar to that at Prudhoe Bay, but only shows (indications) of oil were found. Apparently, oil had accumulated in quantity at these localities but had subsequently migrated elsewhere.



EXPLORATION WELLS 1975-1981

- 1 Cape Halkett
- 2 S Harrison
- 3 E Teshekput
- 4 Atigau
- 5 W Fish Creek
- 6 W T Foran
- 7 S Simpson
- 8 Drew Point
- 9 S Meade
- 10 Kugruq
- 11 N Kallipuk
- 12 Inugok
- 13 Tunalik
- 14 Iqikpuk
- 15 Peard
- 16 E Simpson No 1
- 17 J W Dalton
- 18 Lisburne
- 19 Seabee
- 20 Walatpa No 1
- 21 E Simpson No 2
- 22 W Deese
- 23 Awuna
- 24 Walatpa No 2
- 25 N Inugok
- 26 Kuyanak
- 27 Tulageak
- 28 Kolubiah

Exploration wells in the NPRA drilled from 1975 to 1981 (from Mitchell, 1983).

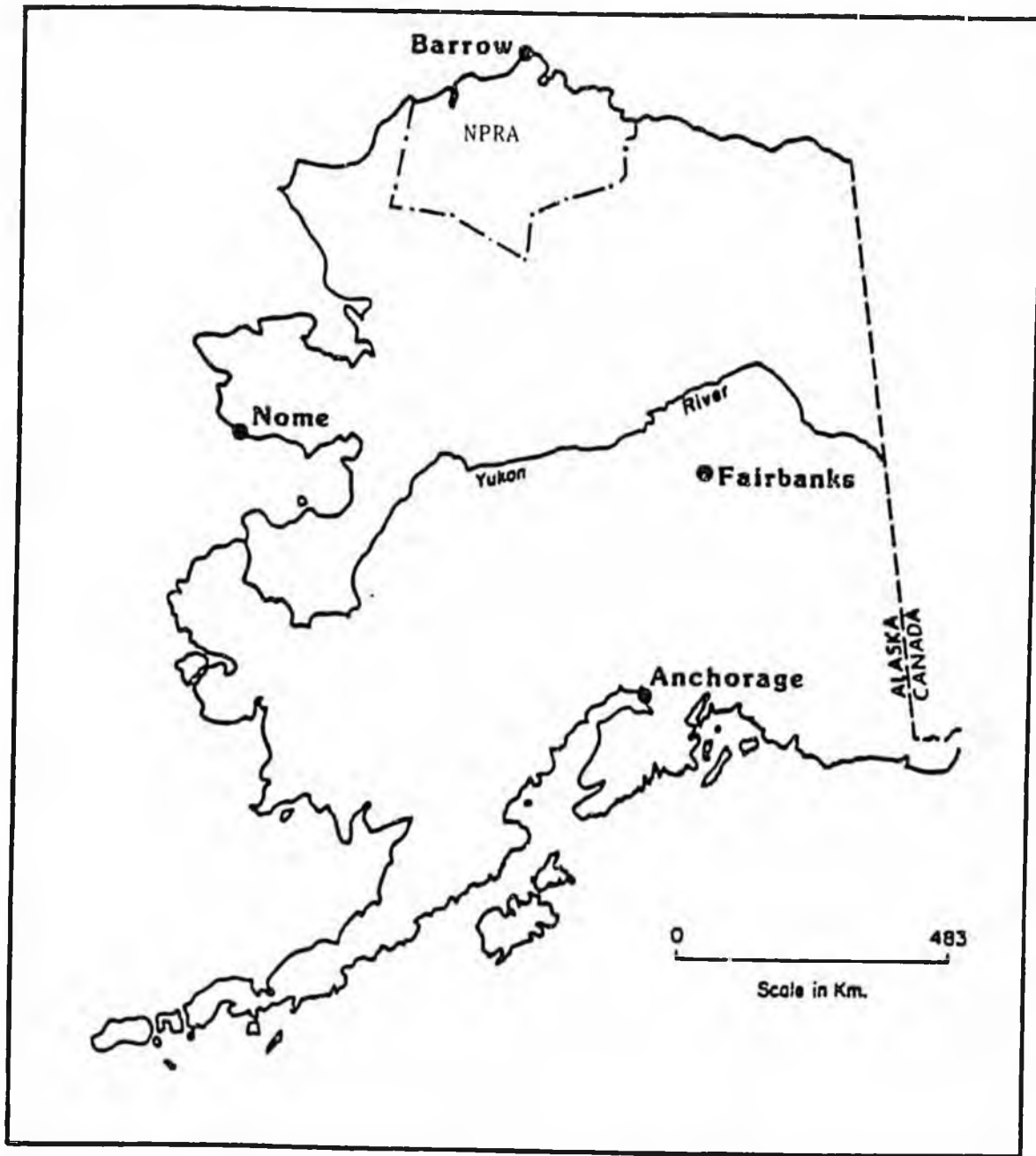
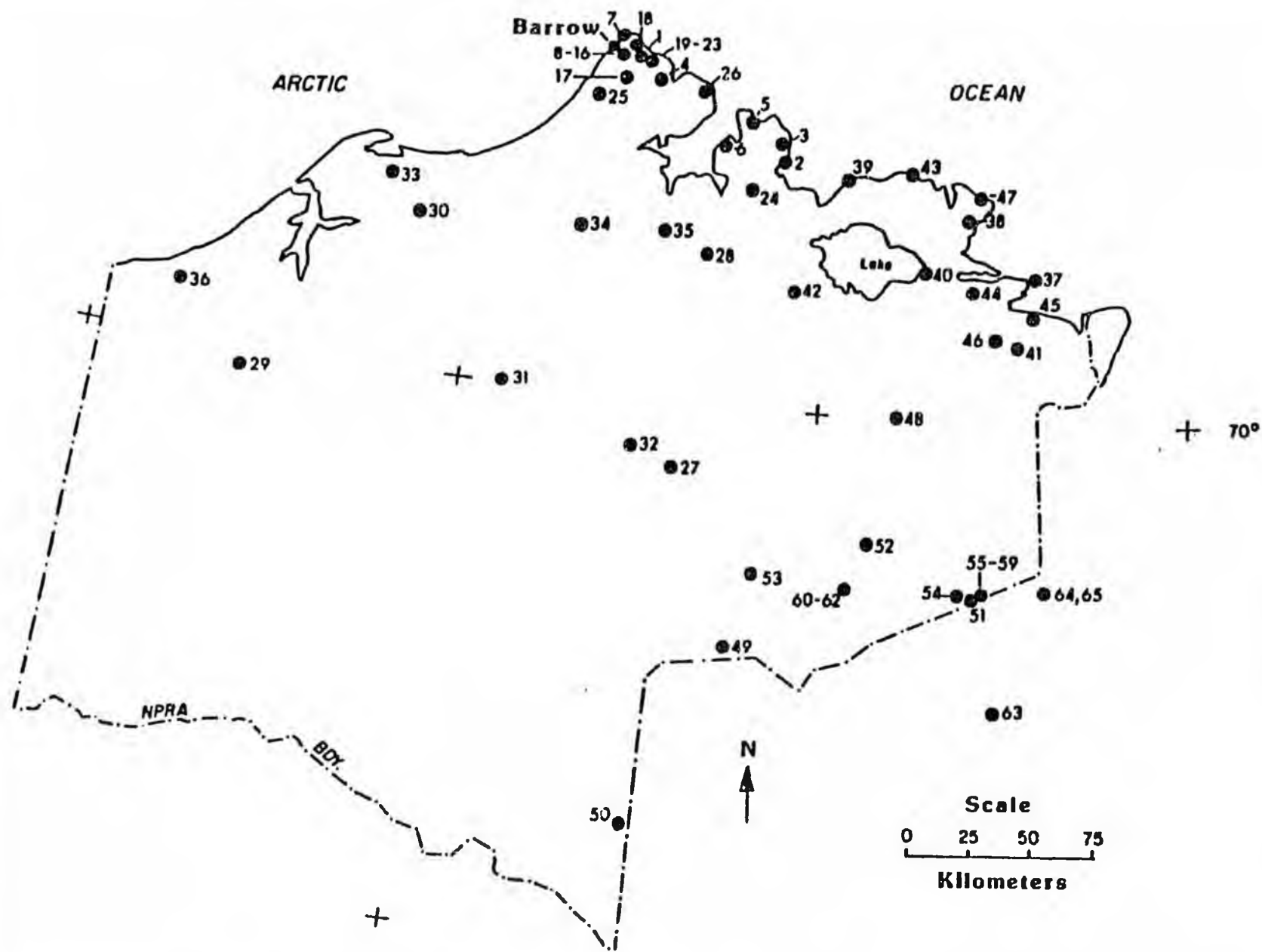


Figure 1. Location map, National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPRA).



Well location, number refers to key on preceding page.

LEGEND FOR FIGURE 2

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Avak - 1 | 17. South Barrow - 3 | 33. Peard - 1 | *49. Knifeblade - 1, 2A |
| 2. East Simpson - 1 | 18. South Barrow - 16 | 34. South Meade - 1 | 50. Lisburne - 1 |
| 3. East Simpson - 2 | 19. South Barrow - 12 | 35. Topagoruk - 1 | 51. Seabee - 1 |
| 4. Iko Bay - 1 | 20. South Barrow - 14 | 36. Tunalik - 1 | 52. Square Lake - 1 |
| 5. North Simpson - 1 | 21. South Barrow - 17 | 37. Atigaru Point - 1 | *53. Titaluk - 1 |
| 6. Simpson - 1 | 22. South Barrow - 19 | 38. Cape Halkett - 1 | 54. Umiat - 1 |
| 7. South Barrow - 1 | 23. South Barrow - 20 | 39. Drew Point - 1 | 55. Umiat - 2 |
| 8. South Barrow - 2 | 24. South Simpson - 1 | 40. East Teshekpuk - 1 | 56. Umiat - 3 |
| 9. South Barrow - 4 | 25. Walakpa - 1 | *41. Fish Creek - 1 | 57. Umiat - 4 |
| 10. South Barrow - 6 | 26. West Dease - 1 | 42. Ikpikuk - 1 | 58. Umiat - 7 |
| 11. South Barrow - 7 | 27. East Oumalik - 1 | 43. J.W. Dalton - 1 | 59. Umiat - 11 |
| 12. South Barrow - 8 | *28. East Topagoruk - 1 | 44. North Kalikpik - 1 | *60. Wolf Creek - 1 |
| 13. South Barrow - 9 | 29. Kaolak - 1 | 45. So. Harrison Bay - 1 | *61. Wolf Creek - 2 |
| 14. South Barrow - 10 | 30. Kugrua - 1 | 46. West Fish Creek - 1 | *62. Wolf Creek - 3 |
| 15. South Barrow - 11 | *31. Meade - 1 | 47. W.T. Foran - 1 | 63. Grandstand - 1 |
| 16. South Barrow - 13 | 32. Oumalik - 1 | 48. Inigok - 1 | 64. Gubik - 1 |
| | | | 65. Gubik - 2 |

ARCO Alaska, Inc.
Post Office Box 100360
Anchorage, Alaska 99510-0360
Telephone 907 276 1215



January 23, 1997

Representative Joe Green
Alaska State Legislature
House of Representatives
State Capital
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Re: House Joint Resolution No. 12

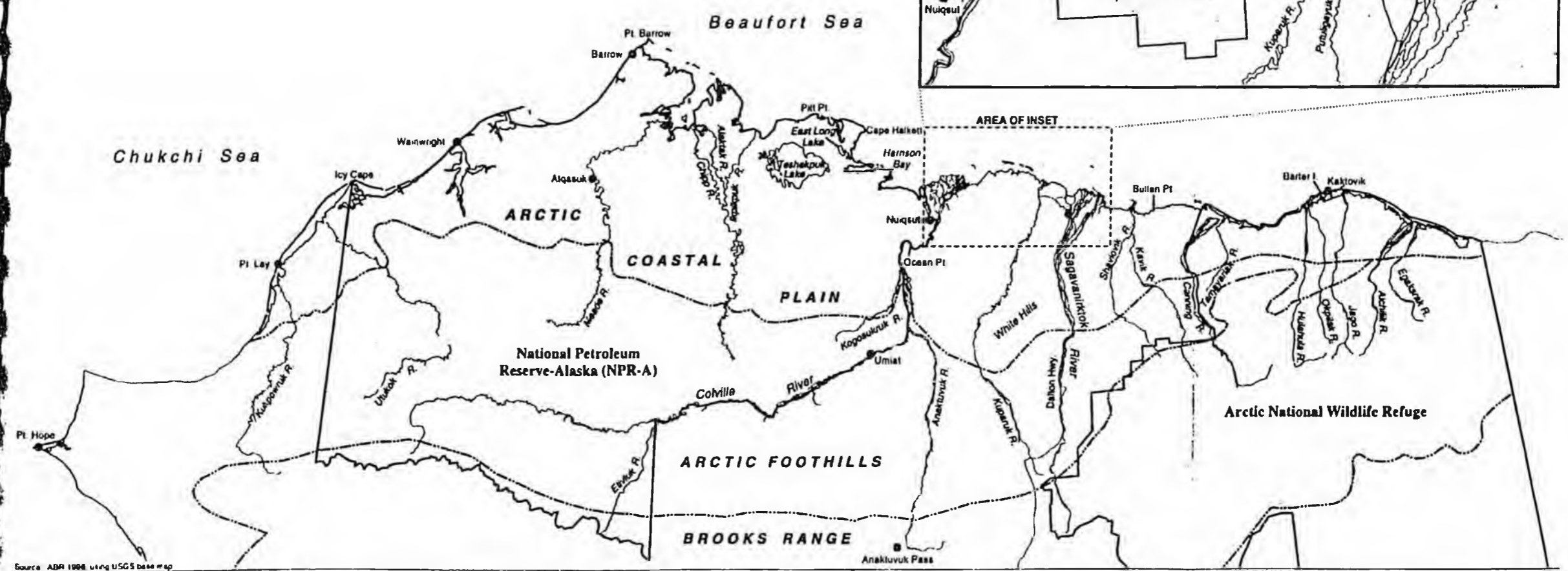
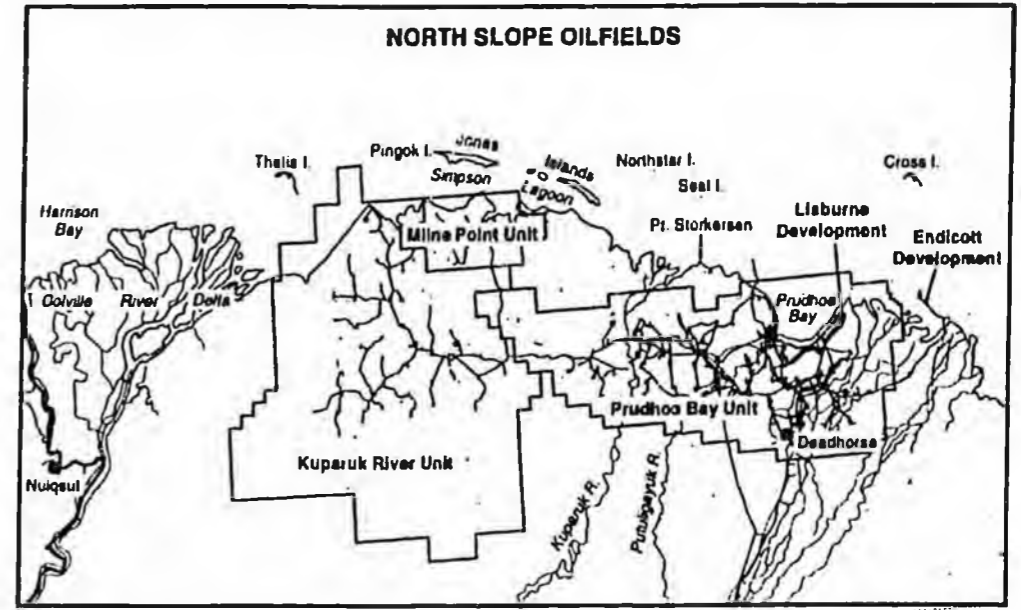
Dear Representative Green:

We at ARCO Alaska support resumption of leasing in the Natural Petroleum Reserve Alaska.

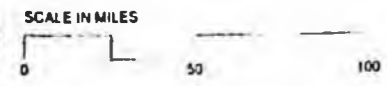
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dave A. Sutter". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Dave A. Sutter
Land Manager
Exploration & Land



Source: ADR 1998, using USGS base map
 ADR File: NSREG_RF.PLU



--- Boundary of physiographic province (Arctic Coastal Plain, Arctic Foothills, Brooks Range)

Figure 2.1.0-1.
 North Slope Region
 and Existing Oilfields

HJR

20

Alaska State Legislature

Co-Chair Resources Committee
Special Committee on Oil & Gas
Legislative Council
Community and Regional Affairs
Fisheries



State Capitol, Rm 128
Juneau, Alaska 99801
907-465-3878
Fax: 907-465-3265
1-800-862-3878

Representative Scott Ogan House District 27

House Joint Resolution 20 Sponsor Statement "Opposing the Department of the Interior's RS 2477 policy"

Revised Statute 2477 was a right granted to the states by the United States Congress with the passage of the mining act of 1866. The purpose of this law was to provide for, and guarantee, the public's right to establish access across federal lands. Subsequent congressional action, and more than 100 years of case law, has recognized the state's authority to determine and define R.S. 2477 rights-of-way.

Although Congress repealed R.S. 2477 in 1976 with the adoption of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, they specifically acknowledged the legal existence of R.S. 2477 rights-of-way established prior to the repeal. Current Federal Regulation explicitly provides that any rights conferred by the R.S. 2477 grant shall not be diminished.(43 CFR § 2801.4)

Disregarding the published federal regulations of his own Department, and the clear congressional prohibition to regulatory change, on January 22, Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt issued an interim departmental policy on R.S. 2477. This "new policy" contains many of the bureaucratic roadblocks and "newly created" definitions present in the Department's 1994 proposed regulations that Congress specifically prohibited.

R.S. 2477 rights-of-way are crucial to the future of our young and still largely undeveloped state. R.S. 2477 rights-of-way are essential to provide surface travel to Alaska's many untapped mineral deposits and other natural resources, recreational areas and tourism opportunities, and access to and between Alaska's rural communities.

R.S. 2477 rights-of-way are an existing state right that we cannot allow to be "regulated away" by the Secretary of the Interior. Passage of HJR 20 provides the Alaska Legislature an opportunity to express our staunch support of this important state right and our strong opposition to what appears to be a continuing "War on the West" waged by Secretary Babbitt and the Clinton Administration.

HJR

21

March 18, 1997

To: Representative Foster, Ogan, and Masek
From: Dick Kugzruk, Brevig Mission, Alaska
Subj: HJR 21 Testimony

My name is Dick Kugzruk, born to Phillip Kugzruk Sr. and Ida Kugzruk. I come from a family of 8 (5 sisters, 2 brothers). I'm the youngest, so I was the only one born in a hospital, my brothers and sisters were born the way to a hospital or at camp. My parents were primarily subsistence people until I was born. They settled in Nome, AK. where both me parents started full-time work, that did not stop them from what they loved to do and taught us to live off the land.

My parents grew up living a subsistence lifestyle, spoke my Inupiaq language, respected elders, shared their catch with those who were unfortunate, traded what they could for cash, coffee, tea, flour, crackers, lard, etc. to the staples, to local merchants. My father was fortunate to graduate 8th grade, where he was taught English, speaking Inupiaq was frowned upon by his teachers, violators were harshly punished. My mother was uneducated because she was needed at home to help raise her parents family, then she had a family of her own to take care of. During this time of change, subsisting off the land remained unchanged. It was the only way to survive in our harsh environment.

In our present time, substance is still unchanged; we hunt to live, we fish to live, and we gathered to live. A few people trade for staples now, but mostly now its cash they receive to buy the staples. The Inupiaq have lost the language, we have lost of sense of being the people that we once were in my father's time. The cost of living in Rural Alaska is ridiculous, some people go hungry some months because there is no money. Educating the Eskimo is or was both good and bad, now at this time, the 80's-90's, its mostly good to be educated, the young Natives are coming home to help the people overcome change. Instead of speaking Inupiaq, we speak mostly English all of the time, we write testimonies like I am doing now to fight for our sovereign inherent rights and we continue to live off the land that I believe is there for everyone and anyone who is hungry. Please keep in mind while we were being educated, we lost the time to learn to live off our land because we were forced to change.

In our present time the young people hardly take notice of the elders, there are few who share the catch, and I'd like to congratulate the person in my generation who can carry on a conversation in Inupiaq with an Elder.

I have heard the promises of Government for change; jobs, water and sewer, and how many more times do we need to testify for our subsistence right. Please, people we are not racist or prejudiced because we think this is a native issue. Representative Ogan, I invite you to come hunt with me I want to bring up another point the state allocates some

money to fight its own people and then has the guts (no pun intended) to talk about jobs and money for the people of our great state. What is wrong with this picture?

In closing of my testimony, I oppose HJR 21 because I believe our state government is taking care of their own interests and not the interests of all Alaskans. Listen to the Elders wisdom, train the people to take over your job, for the good of all, not train the people to fight for your job because nothing good comes out of it.

ps. 2 of 2

**TESTIMONY OF LUKE SAMPSON REPRESENTING
NORTHWEST ARCTIC BOROUGH, CHUCK GREENE, MAYOR**

I am here to oppose the House Joint Resolution No. 21 in the Legislature of the State of Alaska, Twentieth Legislature—First Session.

In any form whatsoever, it does not represent the sentiment of our constituents in the Northwest Arctic Borough, and the eleven communities we serve.

As a local government in the State, our rights as citizens should not be weakened or unduly disrupted by the manner of legislative intent dealing against the rural constituency' needs that our people live and enjoy on a day-to-day basis.

To adopt House Joint Resolution #21 in any manner whatsoever, imposes upon our people to live a style that is not compatible with the wishes of legislators who cannot empathize with the need for maintaining cooperative subsistence protective measures contained in Title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands and Conservation Act (ANILCA).

The House Joint Resolution appears to merely change by use of descriptive words the majority, non-rural members intent of well-meaning things such as rural preference and constitutional amendments. The reality is that it takes away a significant Alaskan way of life necessary to both indigenous and rural people of Alaska, but also the same citizens of the State who are being deprived of local control under a deceptive use of a legislative mechanism called a joint resolution. There seems to be no concern that this is destructive in carrying out the demise

LUKE SAMPSON

March 13, 1997

Page Two

of a large number of people who have no advantage other than to live the kind of life that the State legislature now seeks to plunder under the guise of good legislation. It only creates more conflict for all citizens of the State of Alaska, and is insensitive by ill-informed legislators or to deliberately ignore the needs of constituents most directly impacted by the wrong type of legislation.

Our past record on the issue of protecting subsistence still stands, and we urge the legislators to listen to the pleas of our representatives in Juneau to do right and defeat House Joint Resolution 21 as unnecessary and not the will of the people under State law.

Thank you. On behalf of the citizens of Northwest Arctic Borough I hope you will acknowledge that we express our views as the local will of the people that you as legislators purport to represent.

Con - stit - u - wits
IN - dig - in - Notes

Testimony on the House Joint Resolution 21

Mr. Wally Otton
Board Member, Board of Directors
Koyuk Native Corporation
March 20, 1997

House Resources Committee
c/o Richard Foster

Mr. Chairman, Members of the House Resources Committee. My name is Wally Otton. I am a member of the Board of directors of the Koyuk Native Corporation. I respectfully voice my opposition of HJR 21.

Marx mentions a dictatorship of the proletariat. HJR 21 is part of a construction of a stairway that will put one step closer to the end result a beginning of the genocide of Alaska's aboriginal cultures. Actions and dictates of your state capitol democracy can and have suffered the daily lives of our Alaskan tribes.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Wallace H. Otton



Bristol Bay Driftnetters' Association, Inc.

P.O. Box 21951

Juneau, AK 99802

Phone: (907) 463-4970 • FAX: (907) 586-1001 4970

3-7-97

TO: Rep. Beverly Masek

FROM: Dean Peddock

SUBJECT: HJR 21

Bravo for the introduction of
this resolution. Without the
sought-for action by Congress
our society will be forever
divided and our viability as a
state destroyed!



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources
committee name

committee on HJR 21, dated March 13, 1997.
bill/subject

Strongly support HJR 21.

However, whenever possible we need to find ways to eliminate "preferences" and begin to emphasize how people live and not where they live. When the "how" is the center of focus then the terms subsistence preference, or customary and traditional use preference no longer have application.

Let me be up front, the intent of the "native" population is as clear today as in the 1970's (during development of ANCSA). That intent was to leave one leg staunchly rooted in "tradition" but the other leg in the modern corporate economy & there in reap the fruits of multiple economies & cultures.

Signed: Ernest Portachellier, Jr.
Testifier

Representing (Optional)
P.O. BOX 2544 Palmer, Alaska, U.S.A. 99675
Address

Phone No.

①

Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources
 committee on HJR 21 (committee name) dated 3-14-97
 bill/subject

I would like to commend Representative Masek for offering the most logical / common sense approach to solving the subsistence issue that is breaking the state of Alaska apart. ~~XXXXX~~ I believe this is a good approach and support HJR 21.

1st I support subsistence to put game and fish on a persons table as food. I believe that was the intent and that the Feds & others are using subsistence to achieve their own personal agendas.
 2nd The state of Alaska was accepted into the Union of the United States of America with a state constitution prepared and accepted by Alaskans and also accepted by the US Congress, The state constitution was not in conflict with the US Constitution. I do not believe the US Congress or the President has the authority

Signed: Dick Cooso Phone: _____
 Testifier
 Representing (Optional)
 Address

Fax transmitted from Ketchikan Legislative Information Office
 Phone: 225-9675 Fax: 225-8546

2

Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the _____
committees on HJR 21 (committee name) dated 3-14-97
bill/subject

to make a state change it's constitution without
a ^{similar} change in the US Constitution. I do not
want the state constitution changed.

3rd I have only lived in Alaska for 17 years
but I do not believe anyone who needed to eat
or put game & fish on their families table for
food has ever been required to go hungry because
of State management of Game and Fish.

~~The~~ habitat and game and fish in Alaska has
been (until the extreme environmentalist groups and
the Feds started their agenda of closing down
the state of Alaska) the best managed in the
world. The state of Alaska must be given back
their rightful authority to manage all the game
& fish in Alaska (that given with acceptance to

Signed: Dick Coors Phone: _____
Testifier

Representing (Optional)

Address

Fax are submitted from Ketchikan Legislative Information Office
Phone: 225-9675 Fax: 225-8546

3

Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the _____
committee on HJR 21 (committee name) dated 3-14-97
bill/subject

Staleness.)
I sincerely hope all Alaskans rural, native,
urban join together as one (we are all Alaskans
and should not divide ourselves) and speak
with one voice to get our right to manage
Alaska's Game & Fish. Each one of us must be
constantly on guard against groups/govts
(@ extreme environmentalists and the feds) for
they will try to divide and conquer us.
They will restrict all users of natural
resources until - Alaska becomes
a World Heritage PARK - no people
JUST plants & animals

Please Pass HJR 21

Signed: Dick Coose Phone: 247-9533
Testify: Self
Representing (Opponal):
PO Box 9533
Address Ketchikan AK 99901

Fax transmitted from Ketchikan Legislative Information Office
Phone: 225-9675 Fax: 225-3546

cc:Mail for: REPRESENTATIVE SCOTT OGAN

Subject: anilca

From: galloway@mosquitonet.com (Bob galloway) at CC2MHS1 3/13/97 3:50 PM

To: Representative Scott Ogan at LAA_TRANS

Dear Mr. Ogan, thanks for helping push in a bill about resolving the anilca issue, I would like to say you have my full support as well as all of my friends and if I can write any one or email please let me know, lets put Alaska Wildlife managment back where it belongs in alaska. thanks again Bob Galloway

cc:Mail for: REPRESENTATIVE SCOTT OGAN

Subject: HJR 21

From: 102262.2135@CompuServe.COM (Mary/Dick Bishop) at CC2MHS1 3/14/97 12:34 AM

To: representative scott ogan at LAA_TRANS

Dear Representative Ogan:

I wish to strongly support this proposed legislation. Because of Title VIII in ANILCA "all other uses must be eliminated before "customary and traditional" subsistence use by rural residents can be restricted." That is a quote from a 1995 Interior Dept. memo to the Federal Subsistence Board. Customary and traditional uses have been defined in court to mean virtually year-round hunting -- and we all know that customary and traditional techniques include such methods as netting waterfowl.

Harvest practices that once were necessary to avoid starvation are no longer necessary. If allowed, they will preclude all other users and uses. We know, and AFN's "no net loss" policy passed in 1996 agrees that the federal priority exists all the time -- not just when there is a shortage. We also know, and again the AFN policy agrees, that customary and traditional subsistence harvests can be sold for substantial amounts of cash in commercial markets.

ANILCA must be amended. We must learn to share--share the resource, the technology used in modern resource harvest, and the conservation ethic that safely allows sustainable harvests.

Thank you for pursuing this legislation. This is my second e-mail ever to an elected official. I would appreciate a response if you can find the time.
Sincerely, Mary Bishop

cc:Mail for: REPRESENTATIVE SCOTT OGAN

Subject: HJR 21

From: mcgehee@mosquionet.com at CC2MHS1 3/13/97 12:58 PM

To: Representative Scott Ogan at LAA_TRANS

Representatives Masek and Ogan:

I am writing to express my support for the resolution you have sponsored to urge Congress to amend ANILCA and restore Alaskans' right to manage their own fish and game.

The United States government does not, in my opinion, have the authority to direct the people of Alaska to amend their state's constitution to suit appointed bureaucrats who write regulations based on statutes, the constitutional authority of which are themselves questionable. The U.S. Constitution requires state constitutions to abide by the U.S. Constitution and federal statutes "pursuant" to it, but as I understand "pursuant," this applies only to statutes particularly necessary to give force to the powers expressly granted in the U.S. Constitution.

There being no explicit federal power to manage fish and game, even on federal lands, ANILCA clearly does not meet this standard. The Interior Department's efforts, then, to extort Alaskans into altering their state constitution is in violation of the U.S. Constitution.

By rights, it should not be necessary to amend ANILCA to relieve this problem -- but "by rights" means very little in these blighted times.

Thank you for introducing HJR 21, and I want very much to see it adopted by the Legislature. Maybe then our friends, Senators Stevens and Murkowski, and Rep. Young, will recognize that a decision has been made, and will use their vaunted clout to get the job done.

Kevin McGehee
North Pole, Alaska
mcgehee@mosquionet.com
<http://www.mosquionet.com/~mcgehee/>

cc:Mail for: REPRESENTATIVE SCOTT OGAN

Subject: HJR 21

From: PENRITH@aol.com at CC2MHS1 3/13/97 5:02 PM

To: Representative Scott Ogan at LAA_TRANS

cc: Representative Beverly Masek at LAA_TRANS

I commend your efforts at passage of HJR 21, and the attendant changes in ANILCA. Please number me, my wife, and four other adult members of our Alaska family as strong supporters of HJR 21. There are no more noble provisions of our State constitution than those which insure equal enjoyment of our natural resources for all citizens. The solution to our subsistence problems lies with the amendment of ANILCA, not with changes in our constitution which would divide our people and regress to segregation.

MAR 14 1997

Patrick & Arleta O'Connor
PO Box 3687
Palmer, Alaska 99645
March 14, 1997

TO: ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE RESOURCE COMMITTEE

We would like to show our support for HJR21 by Representative Bev Masek.

The people of Alaska accepted the constitution for the state when we became a state. The federal government accepted our constitution as written when we became a state. Years later, why should the federal government decide that we should change our constitution to meet their way of thinking?

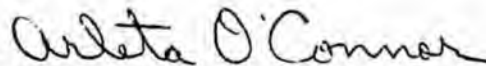
We used to hunt on lands that were added to Denali Park long before the lands were added to the park. In 1985 the Park Service said that we no longer had customary and traditional use of the land. We have been bounced around like a ping pong ball by the different federal agencies for 12 years. It is a no-win situation for us unless we had a lot of money for high power attorneys.

Our question is; what is the definition of customary and traditional use of the land?

We trust that you all can agree to the HJR21 bill.



Patrick O'Connor



Arleta O'Connor

CHEVAK TRADITIONAL COUNCIL
P.O. BOX 140
CHEVAK, ALASKA 99563
(907) 858-7428
(907) 858-7812 FAX

Chevak Traditional Council's Opposition to House Joint Resolution No. 21

The Kashunamiut are a federally recognized tribe who is represented by their tribal government, the Chevok Traditional Council whose primary goal is to protect the health, safety and welfare and the inherent traditional and cultural rights of the Kashunamiut and for their best interests. Let this affidavit acknowledge that we are in Opposition to the House Joint Resolution No. 21 as it infringes upon our inherent rights and will exploit our ancestral lands which are located on the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta National Wildlife Refuge and has been protected by ANILCA--Title VIII, Subsistence Use and Management (ANILCA, Title VIII) as it is written.

ANILCA Title VIII, should not be amended because the Resolution HJR21 contradicts the whole purpose of the Policy and Purpose of the Title VIII. These amendments are also directly contradicting the Rural Cap Subsistence Roundtable, held in Anchorage February 1997. The State of Alaska is out of compliance of ANILCA TITLE VIII, concerning Subsistence. The State of Alaska tends to lean towards "sports, commercial and other special interest groups" that are not aware of the importance of subsistence issues and use for the rural communities.

The following are section responses to "FURTHER RESOLVED" of the proposed resolution:

- (1) "Public Land" is already defined in the Federal Register. Volume 57 No. 20.
- (2) Congress is already authorized to take over management if State is not in compliance.
- (4) "Section 807" provides for protection of subsistence users and repeal would undermine authority of the Federal Judicial System.
- (5) The Customary and Traditional use, Subsistence use, and rural are defined in the Federal Register, Vol. 57, No. 20, Jan. 30, 1992, Proposed rules of the Department of Interior, under Sec. 4 Definition of Subpart A-General Provision. They are listed as such in the Final, Subsistence Management for Federal Public Lands in Alaska which attests to the Webster's definition of: The definition of the aforementioned terms are already defined and this resolution proposes to do is authorize the State of Alaska to rewrite the Webster's Dictionary to soothe Masek's and Ogan's HJR 21.
- (6) Under Title VIII, Sec. 804, the subsistence preference for reasonable opportunity contradicts the purpose and policy of ANILCA Title VIII.
- (7) Tribal Sovereignty and Indian Country issues have been decided in favor of the Tribes across Alaska but is presently in the Appeal process, no amendments should even be considered because Court cases on these issues are and may be pending.
- (8) The State of Alaska should not have option- If subsistence management is handed to the State of Alaska, than it would be their obligation to establish regional advisory councils, meaning they should be mandated to establish such councils rather than "choose" to.
- (9) The Sections (8) and (9) proposed amendments are addressed in Sec. 805 (a) (2) and (3) (D) (iv).

DRA

DRAFT

DRAFT

(10) The sale of Fish and Wildlife taken for subsistence uses, supplements incomes for expenses incurred for hunting necessities, i.e. ammunition, gasoline and oil, and other gears to do more subsistence hunting and fishing.

This whole resolution contradicts the ANILCA Title VIII and there is provisions in the ACT, Section 16 USC 3119 that the State can enter into an Cooperative Agreement rather than rewriting the whole Purpose and Policy of the Act.

**THE KASHUNAMIUT, THE CHEVAK TRADITIONAL COUNCIL, CHEVAK TRIBAL COURTS
AND THEIR DEPARTMENTS URGES DO NOT PASS THIS RESOLUTION!!!**

DRAFT

Asa'carsarmiut Tribal Council
P.O. Box 32249
Mtn.Village, Alaska 99632
(907)591-2814 Telephone
(907)591-2811 Facsimile

Resolution No. 97-16

A Resolution in Opposition to House Joint Resolution 21, relating to amendment of the Title VIII of ANILCA.

WHEREAS: Asa'carsarmiut Tribal Council is federally recognized tribe representing the Asa'carsarmiut Tribe whose primary duty is to advocate and protect the rights and interests of the native people within the region, in maintaining their customary and traditional subsistence lifestyles; and

WHEREAS: the federal government has recognized this important fundamental principal in its relationships with the native indigenous peoples of the region when it provided projections under ANILCA as well as in PL 96-487, which states that the Yukon Delta National Wildlife refuge is establishing wildlife resources in order to provide continued opportunities for subsistence by the native people of the region; and

WHEREAS: the State of Alaska, up to now, has done within its power to abdicate the rights of subsistence way of life of the native indigenous people of Alaska, and has demonstrated a lack of ability to properly manage the resource in a manner to provide protection for the native people of Alaska and the subsistence way of life; and

WHEREAS: the Alaska State Legislature has introduced a House Joint Resolution No. 21 (HJR 21) relating to amendment of Title VII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), requesting the U.S. Congress to amend Title VIII of ANILCA in the management of Alaska fish and wildlife resources; and

NOW THERE BE IT RESOLVED, that Asa'carsarmiut Tribal Council and the Asa'carsarmiut Member Tribes oppose HJR 21 in its entirety, because we feel that if the ten provisions of the resolution are enacted by Congress, it will diminish or abolish the subsistence lifestyle recognition and protection the Title VIII of ANILCA provides to Alaska Natives.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Asa'carsarmiut Tribal Council and the Member Tribes join the rest of Alaska Native Tribes who oppose HJR21.

Post-It® Fax Note	7671	Date	# of pages ▶
To	Rep. Nicholas	From	Mtn. Village
Co./Dept.		Co.	
Phone #		Phone #	9075912814
Fax #	465-2197	Fax #	9075912811

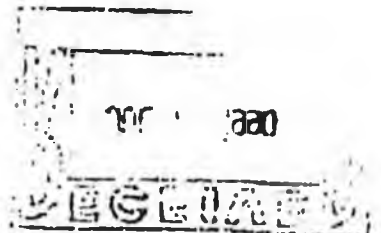
CERTIFICATION

Passed and approved by a quorum of the Asa'carsarmiut Tribal Council this 18th day of March, 1997 with a vote of 4 in favor, 0 opposed and 5 absent.

James C. Landlord
James C. Landlord, First Chief

ATTEST:

James Luke
James Luke, Secretary/Treasurer



Post-it* Fax Note	7671	Date	# of pages
To	<i>Names</i>	F. Sen	
Co./Dept		Co.	
Phone #	<i>2267</i>	Phone #	
Fax #		Fax #	

SE OF KWETHLUK
 IRA COUNCIL
 DX 84
 .SKA 99621-0084

PHONE NO. (907) 767-6714
 FAX NO. (907) 767-6329

**KWETHLUK JOINT GROUP
 KWETHLUK INDIAN REORGANIZATION ACT COUNCIL
 KWETHLUK CITY COUNCIL
 KWETHLUK, INCORPORATED
 Resolution No. 87-03-01**

A Resolution opposing Alaska Legislature House Joint Resolution 21 (HJR 21) Requesting Amendments to Title VIII of Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA).

Whereas, the Kwethluk Indian Reorganization Act Council (IRA) is the lead entity in various areas of concerns covering land, water, fish and wildlife, sanctuaries and habitats in the Permanent Subsistence Kwethluk River and Tributaries upon which its tribal members heavily depend on for their keeping of Cultural Integrity of traditional and customary subsistence way of living, and ;

Whereas, in 1959 when Alaska became a State, many- Alaska Natives residents living in rural villages were, and still are, intelligent in the way of their respective cultures and their Native Language during the period when the English Language could be barely spoken or understood, and this brings to question- who voted for Statehood?; and which included the management of Fish and Wildlife Natural renewable resources; and ,

Whereas, HJR 21 insults the Alaska Native Community way of life by seeking that the State of Alaska define the terms "rural", "subsistence uses" of the natural renewable resources when the State of Alaska has done dismally poor with respect to these concerns; and

Whereas, since 1959 the Alaska Native Community has experienced poor "reasonable opportunity" to practice customary and traditional subsistence way of life; and,

Whereas, Kwethluk has a history of Elder Tribal members having had their subsistence fishing nets wrapped around holding poles, dragged unto beach with fish catches, creating wanton waste, which truly is suppression of "reasonable opportunity" to practice customary and traditional subsistence way of life; and ,

Whereas, Public Law 96-487, ANILCA, enacted 1980, Title VIII of which is providing positive protection to Alaska Natives subsistence way of life, legally encourages Alaska Native entities for Co-Management Agreements with the Federal and Alaska State agencies involved, enhances Fish and Wildlife conservation with sustain yield principles; and,

Now, Therefore, Be it Resolved: that the Kwethluk Joint Group composed of the Kwethluk Indian Reorganization Act Council in behalf of its tribal members, the

Kwethluk City Council in behalf of its residents, and the Board of Directors of Kwethluk Incorporated in behalf of its shareholders oppose passage of House Joint Resolution 21 in the Alaska State Legislature; and,

Be it Further Resolved: the copies of this resolution 97-03-01 is sent to: Honorable Tony Knowles, Governor of Alaska- Juneau Honorable Senator Lyman Hoffman, Representative Ivan M. Ivan, Representative Irene K. Nicolai, Representative Beverly Masek, and Honorable Representative Gail Phillips, Speaker of the House of Representatives- Alaska, Honorable U.S. Senator Ted Stevens, Honorable U.S. Senator Frank Murkowski, Honorable U.S. Congressman Don Young, Honorable Representative Georgiana Lincoln.

PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS 13th DAY OF MARCH 1997.

Mavis Nicolai, President
Kwethluk IRA Council
for Bain & Gidmark via Mayor
John J. Owens, Mayor
Kwethluk City Council
Phillip Kauf, vice chairman for
NICK J. AYAPAN, Chairman
Kwethluk Incorporated

Attest: Marjorie Angerson
Secretary

Attest: Deann P. Larson
Clerk/Administrator Secretary

Attest: Gail Phillips
Secretary/Treasurer

Testimony on House Joint Resolution 21

**Mr. Robert Keith
Chairman
Board of Directors, Kawerak, Inc.
March 13, 1997**

Mr. Chairman, members of the Resources Committee. My name is Robert Keith. I am the chairman of Kawerak Board of Directors. Kawerak represents 19 villages representing approximately 6,500 Alaska natives in the Bering Straits region. I am also the President of Elin IRA Council and Elin Native Corporation. I respectfully voice my opposition to HJR 21.

In September of 1996, the Board of Directors of Kawerak passed Resolution 96-10 opposing any amendments to ANILCA which would weaken or undermine the subsistence protection provided to rural Alaskans.

In my opinion, HJR 21 is off the mark and is equivalent to totally gutting Title VIII of ANILCA. The State of Alaska, at the present time, does not provide for the protection of subsistence during times of resource shortage. The present State management of Fish and Game generally favors the commercial and sports hunting and fishing and creates the divisions that exist in Alaska. House Joint Resolution 21 will only perpetuate this division. It is extreme and its final result will only cause greater disunity.

Subsistence harvest of all wild resources is only a small portion of the total harvest in Alaska - 4% and yet this small harvest is extremely important to those people whose harvest is dependent on these resources for their livelihood, and nutritional and cultural well-being.

I strongly encourage the Alaska State Legislature not to pass this resolution and hope that you will seek a wiser course of action in the resolution of the subsistence dilemma.

Thank you.





KAWERAK, INC.

P.O. BOX 846 • NOME, ALASKA 99762

TELEPHONE: (907) 443-5231 • FAX: (907) 443-3708

SERVING THE
VILLAGES OF

- SIKOTIAV VILLAGES
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- SHAKTOOLK
- SHASHNEK
- WOLSON
- STREDS
- ST MICHAEL
- YELLER
- UNILAKLET
- WIKLES
- WHITE MOUNTAIN

March 14, 1997

To: IRA / Tribal Leaders
 From: April Ferguson, TSG
 RE: Update

Yesterday, the House Resources committee held hearings on Representative Masik's House Joint Resolution 21 which asks Congress to amend Title VIII of ANILCA so that State management can be returned. The resolution proposes to destroy the existing federal subsistence protections that Title VIII provides. The purpose of the resolution in Ms. Masik's words is to "shift the emphasis from amending the state constitution, to allowing the state to define the terms in ANILCA." I find it very unlikely that Congress will allow a state to redefine terms in federal law.

During the course of testimony, which the committee dominated with their own comments, several things became apparent:

1. The Outdoor Council was forewarned, actively testifying and solidly behind this resolution.
2. The greater Bush community was again unable to participate in the public testimony because there were not enough lines available. For those who wanted to testify but were unable to get through both to listen and to comment please complain to Representative Richard Foster at 1-800-478-3789, and contact Representative Ogan's office with commentary also. He is the co-chair of the committee.

Comments that you wish to go into the public record should be faxed either to Representative Richard Foster (fax) 465-3242 or Representative Ogan (fax) 465-3265 and addressed to the Natural Resources Committee with a heading that clearly states that your written testimony is intended to go into the permanent record. It will then be distributed to all the committee members.

During the course of testimony, the NARF attorney, Heather Kendall asked that the hearings be extended so that the greater Bush community would be able to participate and that the committee was only hearing from the urban centers. Representative Barnes and Representative Ogan responded as if they had been personally attacked, stating that they were offended that anyone would imply that they were intentionally keeping the rural areas from participating. That was not what Ms. Kendall was

implying and her point is valid. Representative Nickolai responded by saying that she had seventy-five villages that wanted to comment but that only one was able to get on line.

The committee was not responsive and the hearings for this committee will not be extended, there will, however, be other committee hearings in this process. We will try to keep you updated from this office but please insist that Representative Foster keep you updated on the status of this resolution and that he make arrangements for you to participate, also let his office know that you wish to be notified when these hearings are broadcast so that you can listen in to commentary from around the state. Again contact the Nome legislative office at (907) 443-5555 and ask that they keep you current on any legislation that impacts subsistence and notify you of all upcoming hearings.

I would appreciate a copy of your commentary and notice of whether you tried to get through and were unable to participate. I believe that being able to listen to the comments of the committee and of the other voices around the state is a fundamental right of an Alaska citizen. How can you effectively respond to the committee's questions and arguments if you are not able to listen in on or comment on what they are discussing? There was testimony from Juneau, Ketchikan, Fairbanks, Kotzebue, Nome, Glenallen, Kenai all of which have legislative information offices, the only two villages able to get through and testify were Kipnuk and Quinhagak.

3. The committee appears to be uniform in their opinion, opposing a state constitutional amendment, deadset on amending ANILCA, equal rights for all, equal access for all, and adamantly opposed to any "commercial use and sale of fish and wildlife taken for subsistence uses." They persist in viewing a subsistence as a racial preference.
4. Representative Ogen also stated during the course of testimony that no one has ever tried to contact him about subsistence. Lets change that. I know it is tiring to have to reeducate the legislature and congress every session but they do have a crucial role to play. John Borbridge, former President of SeaAlaska testified, and he was wonderful, reasoned and informed. I believe that the committee co-chair Ogen was responsive to his testimony. Julie Kitka also was able to testify and she was also eloquent and reassuring. She invited the committee to come out to the rural areas to see the subsistence lifestyle for themselves. Representative Barnes stated that she has plenty of friends in the Bush and she knows what the lifestyle is like, Representative Masik stated that she grew up in Anvik in a subsistence lifestyle and that she's only trying to introduce something that is fair to all Alaskans, Representative Ogen said he would come but would be allowed to hunt. Although the committee's mind seems to be

pretty well made up and it is difficult to talk to people who know it all already, your written testimony is needed because it does become documentary evidence in the public record in the event that there is ever a lawsuit. There needs to be a written record for the future that the Native people actively opposed in every instance any attempts to abrogate their subsistence rights.

GOOD AFTERNOON. MY NAME IS GEORGE YASKA AND I'M AN EXECUTIVE OFFICER WITH TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE, INC. MY COMMENTS TODAY REFLECT THE POSITION OF TANANA CHIEFS ON HJR 21 AS SUBMITTED BY REP. MASEK.

BY WAY OF OBSERVATION, WE WOULD LIKE TO TAKE NOTICE THAT RECENT ACTIONS WITHIN THE NATIVE SUBSISTENCE MOVEMENT AND THIS PROPOSED RESOLUTION MAY REPRESENT SOME PROGRESS TOWARD A MEETING OF MINDS ON THE SUBSISTENCE ISSUE. IN FEBRUARY, RURALCAP SPONSORED A SUBSISTENCE ROUNDTABLE IN ANCHORAGE WHICH PRODUCED A PROCLAMATION ON SUBSISTENCE WHICH REPRESENTED A SHIFT IN POSITIONS ON SUBSISTENCE. PRIOR TO THIS PROCLAMATION, THE CONSENSUS WITHIN THE NATIVE COMMUNITY FAVORED RETURN TO STATE UNITARY MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT OF A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT WHICH WOULD COMPLY WITH ANILCA. AFTER SEVERAL YEARS OF EFFORT IN THIS DIRECTION, THE ROUNDTABLE PRODUCED A NEW RECOGNITION THAT WE IN ALASKA HAVE REACHED AN IMPASSE AND THAT DUAL MANAGEMENT WILL BE A PERMANENT FEATURE OF FISH AND GAME MANAGEMENT IN ALASKA IN THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE. IN RESPONSE, THE ROUNDTABLE PROCLAMATION CALLS UPON THE NATIVE COMMUNITY TO REFOCUS OUR EFFORTS TO MAKE THE DUAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM WORK THROUGH DEVELOPMENT OF GREATER COOPERATION BETWEEN

LAND MANAGERS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SYSTEMS OF CO-MANAGEMENT WHICH WILL MEET THE NEEDS OF SUBSISTENCE USERS.

INTERESTINGLY, THIS RESOLUTION IS PREMISED UPON A SIMILAR REALIZATION THAT DUAL MANAGEMENT IS LIKELY TO CONTINUE IN THE NEAR FUTURE. IT MAY SIGNIFY SOME PROGRESS THAT BOTH SIDES ACKNOWLEDGE THIS FACT. THE RESOLUTION SUGGESTS A DIFFERENT ALTERNATIVE TO ADDRESS FISH AND GAME MANAGEMENT. RATHER THAN FOCUSING ON CO-MANAGEMENT, THE RESOLUTION CALLS FOR AMENDMENTS TO ANILCA WHICH WOULD ERECT AN IMPENETRABLE WALL BETWEEN STATE AND FEDERAL GAME MANAGEMENT. WHILE THERE ARE ASPECTS OF THE PROPOSAL WHICH MAY SHOW PROMISE, WE WOULD URGE THE COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER POSSIBLE CO-MANAGEMENT OPTIONS.

HOW WOULD CONSERVATION FOR MIGRATORY SPECIES BE ADDRESSED?

CONSERVATION REPRESENTS THE GREATEST CONCERN. UNDER DUAL MANAGEMENT, SOMEONE NEEDS TO KEEP AN EYE ON THE BOTTOM LINE TO ASSURE THAT WE MEET CONSERVATIONS GOALS. GENERALLY, THE FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE BOARD IS RESTRICTED TO MAKING ALLOCATION DECISIONS ONLY ON FEDERAL LANDS. HOWEVER, IT IS

WIDELY RECOGNIZED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY THAT THE FEDERAL REGULATORS MAY GO OUTSIDE FEDERAL LANDS TO REGULATE MIGRATORY SPECIES FOR CONSERVATION PURPOSES. RECENT ACTIONS BY THE FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE BOARD HAVE EXTENDED FEDERAL RESTRICTIONS ONTO STATE AND PRIVATE LANDS TO PREVENT OVERHARVEST ON STATE LANDS, WHICH MIGHT ADVERSELY AFFECT GAME POPULATIONS FOUND ON FEDERAL LANDS.

THE RESOLUTION WOULD PROPOSE TO PROHIBIT ALL FEDERAL REGULATION ON STATE LAND. THE PROPOSAL BEGS THE QUESTION: HOW WILL CONSERVATION GOALS BE COORDINATED AND ATTAINED ON FEDERAL AND STATE LAND?

UNDER ANILCA AS CURRENTLY WRITTEN, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MUST COOPERATE WITH OTHER AFFECTED LAND MANAGERS, AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS GENERALLY ATTEMPTED TO DO THIS. THERE IS NO CURRENT SIMILAR OBLIGATION UNDER STATE LAW, ALTHOUGH AUTHORITY EXISTS IN STATE LAW TO ALLOW COOPERATION BETWEEN STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES, WITHOUT THE STATE AND FEDERAL COOPERATION, CONSERVATION CONCERNS RESPECTING MIGRATORY SPECIES CANNOT BE ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED. THE ACTIONS PROPOSED IN THE RESOLUTION DO NOT ADDRESS HOW CONSERVATION GOALS RESPECTING SPECIES MIGRATING BETWEEN

FEDERAL AND STATE LANDS SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED. AND IN THE ABSCENCE OF A WILLINGNESS BY THE STATE TO COOPERATE IN CO-MANAGEMENT EFFORTS WITH FEDERAL AGENCIES, THE FEDERAL AGENCIES MUST MAKE UNILATERAL DECISIONS TO PROTECT THE CONSERVATION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE POPULATIONS. SIMPLY PUT, THE RESOLUTION PROPOSES TO SCRAP THE CURRENT SYSTEM FOR ADDRESSING CONSERVATION CONCERNS FOR MIGRATING FISH AND WILDLIFE POPULATIONS, BUT DOES NOT OFFER A PROPOSAL TO REPLACE THE CURRENT SYSTEM.

WE CAN ACCEPT THE NOTION THAT DUAL MANAGEMENT IS HERE TO STAY. WE SHOULD NOT RESPOND TO THAT CHALLENGE BY BUILDING THIS "BERLIN WALL" BETWEEN THE TWO MANAGERS. RATHER, WE SHOULD BE BUILDING A BRIDGE OF COOPERATION AND UNDERSTANDING, WHICH MIGHT ULTIMATELY LEAD TO RESOLUTION OF THIS CONTINUING CONTROVERSY.

TRUSTING THE STATE?

THE PROPOSAL SUGGESTS THAT THE STATE BE ALLOWED TO DEFINE THE TERMS 'RURAL' AND "CUSTOMARY AND TRADITIONAL". ADDITIONALLY, THE PROPOSAL WOULD REMOVE FEDERAL COURT OVERSIGHT OF STATE COMPLIANCE WITH THE SUBSISTENCE PRIORITY.

IT IS UNCLEAR HOW THIS WOULD CHANGE CURRENT LAW, SINCE THE STATE HAS THESE OPTIONS AT THE CURRENT TIME ON STATE LAND. THE ARGUMENT GOES THAT "THE STATE SHOULD BE TRUSTED TO PROVIDE FOR SUBSISTENCE USES". THE ARGUMENT WOULD BE PERSUASIVE IF WE DID NOT HAVE ALMOST THREE DECADES OF EXPERIENCE WITH THE ISSUE. ANSCA TERMINATED NATIVE HUNTING AND FISHING RIGHTS. THE LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF ANSCA EXPRESSED THE COMMON ASSUMPTION BY NATIVE, STATE AND FEDERAL OFFICIALS THAT THE STATE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM COULD ACCOMODATE NATIVE SUBSISTENCE USES.

THERE IS GENERAL AGREEMENT THAT IF THE STATE WANTED TO FULFILL THIS NEED, IT COULD DO SO USING STANDARD METHOD AND MEANS REGULATIONS. BUT WE MUST REMEMBER THAT THE FIRST TIME THE STATE BOARD OF GAME TRIED TO DO SO WHEN ADDRESSING THE CRASHING WESTERN ARCTIC CARIBOU HERD IN THE 1970S', THE COURTS BLOCKED STATE OFFICIALS EFFORTS. THAT EXPERIENCE DEMONSTRATED A NEED TO PROVIDE SPECIAL RULES TO ADDRESS SUBSISTENCE IN TIME OF DECLINING RESOURCES. THE STATE COURTS HAVE CONTINUED TO BLOCK THE EFFORTS BY STATE AGENCIES TO MEET THE NEEDS OF NATIVE SUBSISTENCE USERS. AFTER 25 YEARS OF BROKEN PROMISES, IT IS HARD TO TRUST THE STATE EXPRESSIONS OF GOOD INTENT.

CURRENTLY, THE STATE HAS CONTROL OVER STATE LAND, WHICH IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO DEMONSTRATE WHAT IT CAN DO. WE SHOULD NOT WAIT FOR THE STATE TO REGAIN FULL UNITARY MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY AS A PRECONDITION FOR THE STATE TO ADDRESS SUBSISTENCE NEEDS. IF THE STATE CAN ACCOMODATE NATIVE SUBSISTENCE USE ON STATE LAND, IT SHOULD PROCEED TO DO SO, AND TO DEMONSTRATE NOT ONLY ITS GOOD INTENT, BUT ITS CAPACITY TO PROTECT SUBSISTENCE. IF THE STATE CAN DEMONSTRATE THAT IT CAN SUCCESSFULLY ACCOMODATE SUBSISTENCE NEEDS IN THE CONTEXT OF DECLING RESOURCE POPULATIONS, IT WILL GO A LONG WAY IN MAKING THE ARGUMENT THAT THE STATE CAN BE TRUSTED. ALTERNATIVELY, IF THE STATE IS UNABLE TO IMPLEMENT SUCH A SYSTEM ON STATE LANDS, IT ALSO DEMONSTRATES THE CONTINUED NEED FOR FEDERAL INVOLVEMENT. IT IS NOT POSSIBLE FOR US TO SUPPORT THE BILL AS PRESENTED TO THE COMMITTEE TODAY. THIS IS THE EXTENT OF OUR COMMENT AT THIS TIME. THANK YOU.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources
committee name
 committee on HR 21, dated 3/13/97
bill/subject

I oppose HR 21 simply because it effectively removes protections for rural native villages regarding subsistence issues. It does so by attempting to eliminate title VIII of ANILCA.

for the record, the state does not technically have a Constitutional problem. Article 12, section 12 provides a way for Alaskans to comply, but obviously, only if the legislature chose to do so.

Signed: Pete Schouffer
Testifier
SELF (NATIVE)
Representing (Optional)
BOX 6
Address
Kotzebue, AK 99752
Phone No.



KOTZEBUE IRA



P.O. Box 296
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752
(907) 442-3467

March 13, 1997

Honorable Scott Ogen
Co-Chair, House Resources Committee
Alaska Legislature

Dear Mr. Ogen:

The Kotzebue IRA Council opposes HJR 21.

In formulating ANILCA, Congress clearly felt itself to have a responsibility to protect the livelihoods of people living in rural Alaska. The authorities spelled out in Title VIII of ANILCA were the deliberate means to meet that responsibility.

If Congress had not been concerned to begin with about how the state might approach a rural subsistence preference, federal supervision of the state's subsistence management program would not have been incorporated into Title VIII. For the same reasons, the federal government rightly saw fit to retain authority over defining the various ANILCA terms critical to meaningful protection of rural subsistence—terms such as "rural" and "customary and traditional." Considering what Congress views as its obligations, it makes sense for the federal government to continue supervising subsistence management.

About 60% of the land in Northwest Alaska is federal land, and all communities in this region rely heavily on wild resources. To areas like ours, the federal program, though not perfect, has definite advantages over the State's. First, the federal government has a stable history of recognizing the existence of tribal governments, and though ANILCA fails to mention them, it is more reasonable for tribes and villages to look forward to developing long-term, mature arrangements with federal agencies than with those of the State. Secondly, the federal advisory system allows us, as rural subsistence users, a more substantive role in management decisions than does the state system.

Rather than proposing language that assures rural users at the outset that the State will respect and protect the livelihoods of those in rural Alaska, HJR 21 attempts to destroy all assurances afforded rural people under federal law. This is an odd way to try convincing Congress that the State can behave responsibly on this issue. And it certainly is not a constructive approach to fostering a consensus in Alaska. It is instead a surreptitious attempt at regaining state control without resolving any of the core differences between federal law—which aims to protect people in rural Alaska—and State law, which is biased in favor of recreational hunting and fishing opportunities. Proposals such as HJR 21 confirm yet again the sentiments of many in rural Alaska that the Legislature is not really concerned with working out a solution that addresses the needs of all Alaskans.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Charlie R. Gregg, Chairman

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages ▶ 01
To Rep. Ogen	From John Erik L.	
Co. AK Legislature	Co. Kotzebue IRA	
Dept. Resources Committee	Phone # (907) 442-3467	
Fax # (907) 445-3265	Fax # (907) 442-2162	

NATIVE VILLAGE OF EYAK

P.O. BOX 1388, CORDOVA, ALASKA 99574

TEL 907-424-7738/FAX 907-424-7739

March 19, 1997

Senator Georgianna Lincoln
Senate
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Senator Lincoln

The Native Village of Eyak opposes House Joint Resolution #21.

Sincerely yours
Bob Henrichs
President, Traditional Council

cc: Representative Gene Kubina
Representative Bill Hudson
Representative Scott Ogan
Representative Jeanette James

(c) "Native village" means any tribe, band, clan, village, community, or association in Alaska listed in sections 2 and 16 of this Act, in which meets the requirements of this Act, as which the Secretary determines was, on the 1970 census enumeration date (or shown by the census or other evidence satisfactory to the Secretary, who shall make findings of fact in each instance), composed of twenty-five or more Natives;

(d) "Native group" means any tribe, band, clan, village, community, or village association of Natives in Alaska composed of less than twenty-five Natives, who comprise a majority of the residents of the locality;

(e) "Public lands" means all Federal lands and interests therein located in Alaska except: (1) the smallest practicable tract, as determined by the Secretary, enclosing land actually used in connection with the administration of any Federal installations, and (2) land selections of the State of Alaska which have been patented or tentatively approved under section 6(g) of the Alaska Statehood Act, as amended (72 Stat. 341, 77 Stat. 229), or identified for selection by the State prior to January 17, 1969;

(f) "State" means the State of Alaska;

(g) "Regional Corporation" means an Alaska Native Regional Corporation established under the laws of the State of Alaska in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(h) "Person" means any individual, firm, corporation, association, or partnership;

(i) "Municipal Corporation" means any general unit of municipal government under the laws of the State of Alaska;

(j) "Village Corporation" means an Alaska Native Village Corporation organized under the laws of the State of Alaska as a business for profit or nonprofit corporation to hold, invest, manage and/or distribute lands, property, funds, and other rights and assets for and on behalf of a Native village in accordance with the terms of this Act.

(k) "Fund" means the Alaska Native Fund in the Treasury of the United States established by section 6; and

(l) "Planning Commission" means the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission established by section 17.

DECLARATION OF SETTLEMENT

Sec. 4. (a) All prior conveyances of public land and water areas in Alaska, or any interest therein, pursuant to Federal law, and all tentative approvals pursuant to section 6(g) of the Alaska Statehood Act, shall be regarded as an extinguishment of the aboriginal title thereto, if any.

(b) All aboriginal titles, if any, and claims of aboriginal title in Alaska based on use and occupancy, including submerged land underneath all water areas, both inland and offshore, and including any aboriginal hunting or fishing rights that may exist, are hereby extinguished.

(c) All claims against the United States, the State, and all other persons that are based on claims of aboriginal right, title, use, or occupancy of land or water areas in Alaska, or that are based on any

Sec. 4 (b)
EXTINGUISH
Aboriginal
including
hunting &
rights